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# Hardy Trees and Plants

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Inc.

NURSERYMEN
LANDSCAPE GARDENERS
AND ENGINEERS

Germantown, Phila., Pa.

**To facilitate Prompt Handling and a Perfect Understanding of your order**

**USE THIS FORM**

# To Thomas Meehan & Sons, Inc.

**Nurserymen and Landscape Engineers**

**Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.**

LIBRARY, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Enclosed find $_____ Date_____

Send to (Name)_____

Street _____

Post Office_____ County_____

State_____ Forward by_____ { State whether by Express or Freight

Express Office_____ Name of Ex. Co._____

Freight Station_____ Name of R. R._____

Gardener's Name_____

| Quantity | Names of Plants | Size | Dollars | Cents |
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**In making your order, please give the price and size to avoid delay and errors.**

**Be sure to include the White-flowered Wistaria, the Pink Desmodium, and the famous Scotch Heath in your order.**

| Quantity | Names of Plants | Size | Dollars | Cents |
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If you want more Order Blanks, we will gladly send them.

Be sure to Include the White-flowered Japanese Columbine, the Pink Gem Violet, and Compact Gaillardia in your order.

C. H. Whitlo

Nurseries Established in 1854, by Thomas Meehan
Incorporated 1902
Capital Stock, $100,000

J. FRANKLIN MEEHAN, - - President
S. MENDELSON MEEHAN, Vice-President
THOMAS B. MEEHAN, - Sec'y and Treas.

**Spring 1903**

# Hardy Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Evergreens, Hardy Perennials and Fruits

**36th Edition**

## Thomas Meehan & Sons, Inc.

East Phil-Ellena and Chew Sts.

GERMANTOWN,

Philadelphia, Pa.

NURSERYMEN
LANDSCAPE GARDENERS
AND ENGINEERS

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# Directions to Correspondents

**SHIPPING SEASON.**—Our nurseries are favorably located, and in the spring we are usually able to commence general shipping about the 15th of March, the season rarely closing until the 10th or 15th of May. All winter, at intervals, we ship South and to the Southern Pacific States. Our method of growing many vines, some evergreens and certain other hardy plants in pots enables us to do a large amount of shipping throughout the summer, also.

**EARLY ORDERS.**—Much time can be saved in the busy shipping seasons if customers would prepare and forward their orders early. For spring, orders should be in as early in April as possible, or before; and for fall September is an excellent time. Every attention, however, will be accorded those sending their orders at any other time.

**FALL PLANTING.**—Very few plants but can be planted, with just as good chances for success, in the fall as in spring, and there is less hurry and consequently more satisfaction, usually, with the orders filled at that time. Early fall, commencing about September 15th, we consider an especially desirable time.

**TELEPHONE.**—Our office is connected with the LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONES.

**VISITORS.**—We welcome inspection of our stock. Trains run at short intervals from 12th and Market Sts. to Walnut Lane Station; and from Broad and Market Sts. to Carpenter Station. Cabs can be had at either station if desired. The 8th Street and Germantown Ave. electric cars come within three squares of our nurseries. Leave cars at East Phil-Ellena Street (Pelham), Germantown.

**SELECTED STOCK.**—Advanced rates, according to value of stock chosen, will be charged for goods selected at the nurseries, or for special selections ordered by mail.

**BOXES AND PACKING** will be charged for; but only a sufficient sum to cover the cost of time and material consumed. Our packing is done in the very best manner, and by our method large trees can be shipped in bales to long distances in perfect safety. We advise boxes, however, wherever possible. When no packing directions accompany the order, we use our own judgment in the matter.

**PRICES.**—The prices contained herein are the lowest we offer. Five or twenty-five plants of any one sort sold at the ten and hundred rates respectively. When more than two hundred and fifty plants of any one sort are required, a special rate may frequently be had on inquiry.

**GUARANTEE.**—We agree to furnish first-class, thrifty and healthy stock in every case. If there should be cause for complaint, we must be notified immediately after receipt and examination of goods, as we cannot be responsible for the failure of stock after it has been received and virtually accepted.

**SHIPPING.**—For small orders, shipment by Express is preferable—but for long distances freight is quite as good. It must be remembered that freights are very slow, and ample time must be allowed us when shipping goods in this way.

**CASH WITH ORDER.**—Customers who have not dealt with us heretofore should send cash with order,—old customers can, if they wish, remit on receipt of goods and invoice. All accounts are due, *net cash*, as soon as goods are delivered.

**REMITTANCES** should be made payable to the order of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Inc., by P. O. Money Order, payable at Philadelphia, or by drafts or checks on Philadelphia or New York banks, or by registered letter. Postage stamps accepted for small amounts.

**NO SUBSTITUTIONS** are made without permission. It is a wise provision on the part of our patrons to name possible substitutes when mailing orders.

**FACILITATE PROMPTNESS** by using the attached Order Blank.

# Our Business and Our Stock

**"Great oaks from little acorns grow"**

There is a special fitness in this saying when applied to the nursery business,—particularly to that of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Inc.

Our immense establishment was started in a very small way nearly half a century ago. It grew and prospered, until it almost appears that there is no limit to its possibilities. Like the oak, its growth was certain, fairly rapid—each year adding compound interest to the one previous—and, best of all, it has been of the most solid and substantial nature.

Storms have come and gone, time has made its changes, but the business has gone steadily on and on. The spirit of progress is so thoroughly a part of its system, the desire to be successful so deeply inrooted, that the forward march was easy and natural, not feverish or spasmodic.

We do not propose to rest on our laurels and will continually strive to improve. In every way we have been conservative while progressive, and it will be our endeavor to continue this policy. It is the safest one for ourselves and our friends.

That we do grow good stock, that we handle it carefully, that we do serve the best interests of our customers, is indicated by our large measure of success. Merit wins its own reward. It is our intention to hold our record.

Promises often count for little in the nursery business (one good reason why we deal direct and employ no agents), and results are of far more value than pretty pictures. We believe that this catalogue will be found as accurate as experience, study and a strong desire to be precise can make it. It is our silent salesman and it successfully establishes for us pleasant business relations in many countries and climes.

The tree planter most desires an assurance of square dealing and complete satisfaction. Our ability to give both is the secret of our success.

We grow good stock because we give it the attention it deserves and for the reason that our many acres (nearly 300) are especially adapted for nursery purposes. Another point is that we confine ourselves almost entirely to hardy ornamental trees and plants in their many varieties and make a special feature of this class of stock. By concentrating our energies we are enabled to better study the conditions relating to the interests of our customers. Any advantage they receive is naturally our own.

The element of quality in nursery stock is of vital importance. It is seldom taken into consideration and yet it is essential to the planter's success. Upon it largely rests the difference between satisfaction and disappointment.

Mere price is far from being a reliable guide to the many grades of nursery stock and it should not be the item of the greatest importance. Two trees—especially when stripped of their leaves—may appear in the same condition to the amateur, but they may differ greatly in satisfaction-giving qualities and value. Quality counts.

We do all that is possible to produce high-grade, hardy trees and plants. Experience—the best teacher even in our line—has taught us that it pays to do the work right. The investment of extra care, which costs money, is a sound one for the benefit of ourselves and our customers. Vigorous, thrifty stock is the result of our efforts.

Transplanting a tree can be aptly compared to performing a surgical operation; a healthy specimen best stands it. Our stock is full of natural vigor; it is strong and well-rooted.

Careful digging is another one of our strongholds. We dig and pack and ship each order as if our reputation depended upon it. Reputation is made by such minute attention to a multitude of orders.

Our system of packing enables us to send our plants to all parts of the civilized world with great success. We have pleased our customers in Australia. Each order is handled separately. Individual attention to it in the office and in the nursery gives us the opportunity to continually watch the buyer's interests. Our faith is in freshly dug stock and not in storage plants. The latter are dug blocks at a time in advance of the season and stored in cellars for probable orders.

The greater portion of our business is conducted through the medium of the mails. The majority of our customers we have never seen and yet we take an interest in them. This interest does not end with the receipt of an order and the shipment of stock.

A person in San Francisco can buy with as great an assurance of being served well as if he gave the order in person and selected the plants in our nurseries. We are always pleased to have our friends and customers visit us to inspect our establishment.

We want every one to feel free to come to us with horticultural problems. It is probable that we know more about such matters than they do—it's our business, our study, our hobby. We have a corps of special assistants thoroughly posted in their respective departments. At all times we are glad to give advice or suggestions and to help in every way possible to serve the planter to his advantage.

If some of our stock appears higher in price, it will always be found to be worth the difference if not more. The saving of a few cents is not much compared with an assurance of satisfaction. Besides, poor stock seldom gives prompt results.

# The Value of Hardy Perennials

The reasons are very good for devoting so much space in the latter part of this catalogue to herbaceous plants, usually known as hardy perennials. The importance of this stock is clearly indicated by their liberal representation.

The enormous demand for these plants has been brought about entirely by their merits. That they are extremely useful and serve a particular purpose in a way no other class would is a fact which cannot and is not denied.

Their permanency is their great feature. Unlike annuals there is no cost replanting and rearranging each year. Set them out and but ordinary care is required to keep them in a highly satisfactory condition for an almost indefinite time.

There is such a wide range of foliage and flower, such a diversity of color, that effects to be obtained in no other manner can be secured through their use.

By taking into consideration the flowering periods of the many varieties a bed of them can be so arranged to show a display of bloom from the awakening of spring till the frost closes the careers of these garden treasures. Our catalogue is arranged to make the selections quite an easy matter, but we would be glad to help with our advice. A request for information will be gladly received and details given with pleasure.

# The Economy of Good Landscape Work

Economy in its best form is practised by property owners who enlist the services of our landscape department.

It is true economy for the reason that we can do better landscape work than they can without our aid. There is a saving, perhaps in time, or, quite as important, in money. Best of all is] the satisfaction of having the work done properly.

A thoroughly competent landscape man is as necessary for creating attractive home surroundings as is an architect for designing a house. Too often the artistic effect of a building of architectural merit is rendered uninteresting to the eye through a poor arrangement of its

environments. Look upon a house as a picture which must have a suitable frame in the grounds about it. The two must be in harmony.

Every now and then we hear the same thing:—"How I wish my place had been started right. At first it appeared well enough, but now look at it." The changes which time is sure to make must be calculated well in advance. The artist must know his colors before he mixes them.

Our experience, training, and study tell us how to accomplish the proper results. The possibilities of making costly mistakes are reduced to a minimum by our methods. We can start new places properly or remodel old estates successfully. We are well qualified to take charge of any kind of a landscape operation to the advantage of a person employing us. Our equipment and facilities are excellent.

Making working plans is a special feature. Formal and also hardy perennial gardens, planting schemes, grading, draining, the location of roads and drives, and general arrangement of details to obtain the best effects are all within our scope.

Our plans are thoroughly practical, for they contain the results of our study and experience. They are systematic and with them a definite idea is ever kept in view, enabling the owner to carry it into execution a little at a time if desired, and the effect when complete will be the proper one. So readily understood are they, that others could do the work as outlined; though our equipment enables us to carry it into execution upon very favorable terms.

A plan may cover but a certain section of ground which needs improving, or an entire property. The cost of one will be found reasonable compared with the satisfactory results achieved by its aid.

The giving of advice to property owners is a departure of value. We are prepared to be called into consultation upon landscape matters, and our arrangements permit us to serve persons at a distance to an advantage. We can visit a property and make verbal suggestions, or prepare a complete written report of what should be done to accomplish certain ends or to get all of the good out of it that is possible.

At all times we will be glad to go into details. Enter into correspondence with us in reference to your property, give us all details, and we will show what can be done for its benefit.

In every case our charges will be found modest in proportion to their value and a good investment for the man who has an acre or a thousand to improve.

# Nature Books

Written in such an interesting and entertaining manner that they take the reader's mind to the green fields and shaded dells.

Information concerning Nature's treasures is given in such a pleasing way that useful lessons are learned involuntarily.

These books are high-class in every detail.

**According to the Season.**—It talks about the flowers in the order of their appearance in woods and fields. Contains 32 full-page illustrations from drawings in colors. Price $1.75 net.

**How to Know the Wild Flowers.**—Has 48 colored plates, and 110 full-page illustrations. President Roosevelt says, "I am delighted with it." It is so exactly the kind of a work needed that it is a wonder no one has written it before. $2.00 net.

**How to Know the Ferns.**—150 full-page illustrations. $1.50 net.

**Our Native Trees and How to Identify Them.**—178 full-page plates from photographs, and 128 text drawings. $2.00 net.

**Art Out of Doors.**—A good work on landscape gardening principles. "Should be read by every one who has fifty feet of ground or more to beautify." Full of suggestions. $1.50.

Books sent postpaid upon receipt of price; postage is additional when cash does not accompany order.

# Making Better Lawns

Feed the lawn and it will repay your charity many times over. The grass will be brighter and stronger, and the lawn a real ornament.

The soil needs enriching. The demands for nourishment made upon it during the growing season must be met. Starvation in plant life is common, and lack of food is too often the cause of a lawn's failure.

The best form of plant food is in our pure Canada Unleached Hard Wood Ashes. Because they are rich in the elements needed to properly sustain plant life, they are especially adapted for making better lawns and also for fertilizing fruit and shade trees and plants. These liberal proportions of potash and phosphoric acid make them valuable for a general fertilizer. The wood lime they contain renews and sweetens sour soil and removes the mossy growth from it.

Hard woods are used for making our Wood Ashes and experienced men carefully gather them. They are of honest value, clean, easy to handle, carry no weed seeds, have no objectionable odor and are economical. Can be shipped to any distance.

Spread 100 lbs. to 1,000 square feet of space, or one or two tons to an acre. Prices: 50 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $1.50; 200 lbs., $2.00; one ton, $18.00, or $20.00 if delivered by team within easy driving distance.

Especially favorable prices can be quoted on carload lots of 15 or 20 tons in bulk, bags or barrels; delivered anywhere in the United States.

Good grass seed is the natural foundation for a fine lawn. We have special mixtures of excellent seed which have been thoroughly tested in our landscape operations. $2.50 to $4.00 per bushel.

# Specimen Trees and Shrubs

It often happens that a property is well planted and yet one or two fine trees or shrubs are needed for a special purpose.

In a case like this the best thing to be done is to write us, stating what is desired either in regard to size or effect. We would make a recommendation based upon our experience; and very likely could suggest plants from our stock that would exactly suit the requirements.

We have many specimens scattered over our large nurseries. Of some varieties we have so few that it is not well to catalogue them. Some are almost hidden in blocks of other stock, but we will gladly hunt them out and select them personally for persons whom they are likely to suit.

The prices are always within reason,—at times extremely low because we need the ground the stock occupies and there are so few of a kind that it will not pay us to transplant them.

# Tree Planting and Pruning

Considering that we send out many hundreds of thousands of plants every season, complaints of losses of stock are remarkably few. As this no doubt comes from our hints on planting and pruning, as well as on account of good stock supplied, we are encouraged to continue the hints.

Probably the loss of the larger number of trees which die after transplanting is due more to improper planting and neglect to prune sufficiently than any other cause.

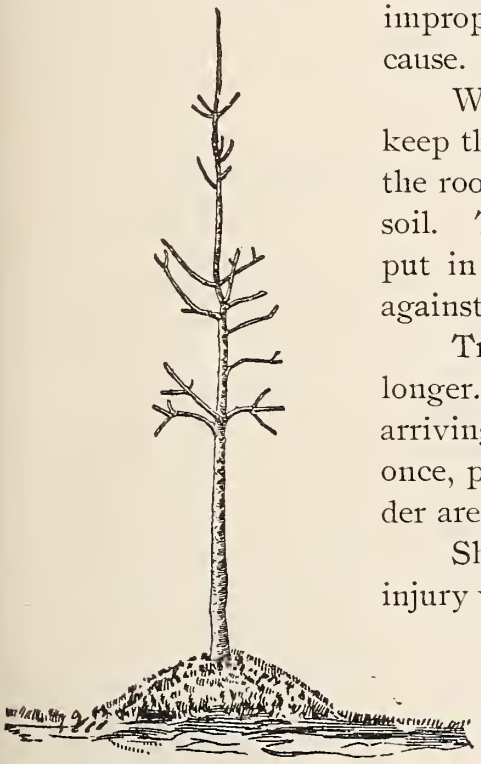

Fig. 1.—Tree planted in a mound where proper drainage cannot be secured in the subsoil.

When trees are received they should be "heeled in" in order to keep the roots moist and free from open air. "Heeling in" is putting the roots temporarily in the ground and covering with a thick layer of soil. The trees are "heeled in" closely, so that a great many can be put in a small space. Care must be taken to pack the earth closely against all the roots to exclude air spaces.

Trees properly "heeled in" will keep for several weeks, or even longer. If the ground be prepared in advance, a small number of trees arriving in a box may often be taken out one by one, and planted at once, provided care be used that as taken out the roots of the remainder are not exposed to the air.

Should the contents of a box or bale become frozen in transit, no injury will occur if the box or bale be placed unopened in a dark cellar or other dark place, where the temperature is but a few degrees above freezing, there to remain until thawed out.

**Planting.**—Successful planting depends a great deal on the situation. While a tree will stand almost any amount of moisture, under certain conditions, it cannot exist if water remains about the roots,—good drainage must be had.

Water will not pass through clay soil, and where the soil is such, a hole should be dug sufficiently deep to pass through the clay to the strata below. Where the clay is too deep for this, other means of drainage must be provided, either by stone drains (tile drains will soon choke up with roots) or by digging very large holes, three or four feet deep, and as wide or wider, and the bottom filled with broken stone or ashes.

Another method of planting in soil of this character is to loosen the soil for a foot or so deep, but to not dig a hole. Place the tree on the top of the ground and fill up around it with good soil. This will set the tree in a mound. (See Fig. 1.)

Always dig a larger hole than the roots require, even if it is not filled in with new soil, as it is essential that the ground should be loosened up to provide for good drainage, fresh air and plenty of moisture. Loose ground absorbs moisture much quicker than when it is undisturbed. For an ordinary sized tree, say ten to twelve feet in height and one and one-half to two inches in diameter, the hole should be made at least three feet in diameter and two feet deep.

Should the character of the soil be in question, cart it away and fill in with fresh. The top soil of a meadow, mixed with a fourth well-rotted manure, is good.

Cut off broken roots smoothly. Fresh fibres come from the cut surfaces.

Set the tree in the hole to about the same depth, or a very little deeper than it was in the nursery; the discoloration above the roots will indicate the point. Fill in about the roots slowly, being careful should the tree have a great number of fibrous roots to work the earth well in among them and under the butt of the tree. Fine soil free from large stones or clods of earth should be used for this.

Take a good stout rammer and pack the earth in as tightly as possible as it is gradually filled in about the tree. If filled in too fast it cannot be packed tight enough. The object is to press the earth as close to the roots as possible, so that there will be no air between them and the soil, and enable the roots to take moisture from it readily. There is no danger of packing the soil too hard. Air which naturally penetrates the soil down to the roots is essential; but air spaces or small cavities about the roots, where air will become confined, must be avoided.

**Pruning.**—This is an essential feature, yet frequently overlooked. A vigorous tree has enough roots to supply it with all the sap it needs; but when transplanted it is unable to draw moisture until new rootlets are made, and it again becomes established. All this time the branches and leaves are drawing on what sap there is in the tree, and when this becomes exhausted, if new roots have not yet grown, the tree dies.

In cutting a branch, take it off smoothly close to the main branch, or near a bud. Leave no stumps.

All trees need more or less pruning; how much depends on the tree to be pruned. A maple, poplar, birch or elm will do with very little if the wood be well ripened; an oak, beech, chestnut, walnut or ash requires severe cutting. If well furnished with roots and fibres, prune less than if there be but a few stout roots devoid of fibres. (See Fig. 2.)

**Fig. 2.—Showing proper pruning of freshly planted trees. Also the fibrous roots of the Pin Oak.**

In a general way, it may be said that hard-wooded trees require severe pruning, while those having a soft, sappy wood need but a light one. This does not always apply. The Pin Oak and the Swamp White Oak are hard-wooded, yet move as readily as maples, and without much pruning, though some may think it better to prune even these closely; while the Larch, a tree with soft wood, has but few roots, and is much the better for a close pruning.

**Mulching.**—This consists of putting a layer, at least three or four inches thick, of straw, hay or well rotted manure on the surface of the ground about the tree, covering the earth disturbed when the tree is planted.

Manure makes the best mulch, as it acts as a fertilizer as well,—the rains washing its substance down to the roots.

We advise mulching for both spring and fall planted trees and shrubs. It prevents the drying out of the soil and retains moisture during the summer, and in winter the frost does not penetrate as deep as otherwise.

More might be written on this subject; but we think what we have stated will be sufficient. In short, the vital points are,—*a large hole, good soil tightly packed about the roots, ample pruning and a good mulching.*

**Watering.**—Customers often ask us if trees should be watered at planting. In ordinary spring planting we rarely water. The soil is damp enough, and roots form and the tree becomes established before hot weather comes. In late spring planting it is often an advantage, helping the tree along in its struggle to become established. In early autumn watering is usually of great benefit if the soil be dry. In this condition it can be worked in nicely about the roots. A good soaking, before all the soil is filled in, then compacts it, and the moisture and heat of soil combined will cause new roots to start in a short time, assuring the life of the tree. Excessive moisture, however, is just as bad as excessive dryness, and many a tree has been killed by it. If needed, water well at planting, but not afterwards, unless a drought prevails, calling for water for all kinds of trees.

# Pruning of Flowering Shrubs

It is now some years since we first pointed out that the winter pruning of certain shrubs destroyed the crop of flowers. It used to be the practice to shear off all shrubs while they were dormant. To prune away, in winter, the young wood from a Weigela, Deutzia, Mock Orange, Lilac or Bush Honeysuckle, takes with it all the bloom of the following spring. But few shrubs may be severely cut in winter. The hardy Hydrangea, Clethra, Althæa, and some other shrubs like the Hypericum, form flower buds on young growth made the summer of the same year they bloom; nearly all other shrubs produce flowers on young growth made the season previous.

Deutzia scabra—Unpruned.

The proper system of pruning is one that will induce an abundance of young and vigorous wood, and this can only be accomplished by the trimming out of much of the two-year-old growth, cutting out the old shoots close to the ground, so that the new growth will push out from the root.

Deutzia scabra—Properly pruned.

If the bush makes too strong and rank a growth, a moderate amount of pruning in winter will not lessen the bloom to any extent, especially as the extreme ends of the young wood do not flower. In fact, a slight cutting back of the last year's growth tends towards a bushier growth.

Late spring or early summer, as a shrub is out of flower, is an excellent time to prune it. Cut out enough of the shoots which have just flowered to encourage a supply of new ones, but do not cut all away, nor even the greater part of them, as the loss of a great part of its foliage at that season would be a serious check to it.

# Some Special Stock

"Suggest something which you can recommend and of which you have good plants," is what we so often hear.

To a certain extent these two pages anticipate such a request. By no means do they cover the matter completely, but merely contain a few brief hints to help the planter make a judicious selection or two.

Book in hand we went over our big nurseries, carefully noting plants of high grade and special desirability. In several cases the varieties listed are not rare in anything excepting quality,—the Pin Oak, for example.

Our object was to jot down popular stock, or rather stock which should be popular on account of its merits and general adaptability. Naturally our own restrictions limited the list very much. The varieties given are so good that we can offer them with great confidence.

Several hardy perennials are noted. We would not dare to omit them, for there is such a demand for this stock that our customers are always glad to know of a plant or two which is worthy of our entire support.

Full descriptions of the plants can be found in the catalogue, but our own recommendation is of more value than the few characteristic features which are given therein. No matter how accurately worded, a mere description cannot cover the details so well as to give the same mental impression to the many persons reading it.

**Cut-leaved Japanese Blood-leaved Maple.**—Graceful. Each year will add beauty to the pretty specimens we are offering.

**Aralia.**—Known as "Hercules' Club," sometimes as "Devil's Walking-stick." In August it bears great panicles of white flowers.

**English Ash.**—Useful for street or lawn.

**Golden-leaved Hop Tree.**—Its bright-golden leaves do much to make an eye-pleasing display of color.

**Pin Oak.**—An unexcelled street tree, a beautiful lawn specimen, and freedom from insect pests are but a few of its virtues.

**Scarlet Oak.**—A bitter rival of the Pin Oak for popular favor. Its magnificent fall foliage effects are its great merit.

**Swamp White Oak.**—Fine trees. Easy to transplant. Thrive in either wet or dry situations.

**Maiden Hair Tree.**—Botanically known as the Salisburia. Has thick, attractive leaves shaped like the Maiden Hair Fern, only much larger. Ranks highest in the list of insect-proof trees.

**American Elm.**—Graceful, rapid, makes a beautiful specimen of fine proportions.

**Pearl Bush, or Exochorda.**—A most attractive specimen shrub.

**Rose of Sharon, or Hibiscus.**—Special attention is directed to our extra-sized plants of the variety bicolor, and also to the fine lot of the variety totus albus which we are offering. Both kinds are suitable for hedge purposes.

**Hardy Hydrangeas.**—Strong, thrifty plants. Will make a grand display next August.

**Japanese Quince, or Fire Bush.**—Of the uncommon and very pretty light-pink variety we have some good plants.

**Cut-leaved Sumach.**—Attractive, colors beautifully in the fall, dwarf.

**Spiræas.**—Our plants of the variety callosa are excellent and we have some fine big bushes of Reevesii.

**Tamarix.**—Feathery-green foliage. Does well at the seashore.

**Viburnum Sieboldi.**—A snowball with large, heavy, glossy, dark-green leaves. Plant one of the tomentosum variety with it.

**Wales' Weeping Spruce.**—Unique, attractive.

**Azalea amœna.**—Evergreen. Small, pretty leaves. A bed of these will make a good showing all year, and especially when in flower in early spring.

**Scotch Heather.**—Genuine. Does well in shady places and in poor soil.

**Douglas' Golden Juniper.**—Bright-golden foliage.

**Colorado Fir.**—Stately, very hardy, rapid grower.

**Nordmann Fir.**—Rich green color. A very pretty specimen.

**Yucca, or Adam's Needle.**—Beautiful in foliage and flower.

**Japanese Ivy.**—Ampelopsis Veitchii or Boston Ivy. An especially desirable vine. Clings readily. Colors brilliantly in the fall.

**Virginia Creeper.**—Popular, well known.

**Dutchman's Pipe.**—Large leaves, unique flowers.

**Japanese Kudzu.**—The Dolichos or Pueraria. Uncommon. Useful for quickly making a screen. Grows a foot a day.

**Trumpet Vine.**—Bears large clusters of scarlet flowers in summer.

**English Ivy.**—Fine plants.

**Chinese Matrimony Vine.**—Bears highly ornamental, beautiful scarlet berries.

**Chinese White Wistaria.**—Should be planted on every property.

**Dwarf Japanese Columbine.**—Pretty foliage and flowers. Occupies little room and makes a display large in proportion to the space it does take.

**Compact Gaillardia.**—Flowers profusely during three dull months. Brilliant flowers stand upright instead of sprawling over the ground as is usual with the Gaillardia.

From the foregoing list a good selection can be made.

# Deciduous Trees

FIGURES IN PARENTHESIS indicate about the height of the tree when at from twenty-five to thirty years of age.

## ACER. Maple.

There are but few trees as popular as maples. For street, avenue and other places where shade is required, the Silver, Norway and Sugar are invaluable. The Silver is the fastest grower of all; but for permanency the others are sometimes preferred. The Wier's and Schwedler's make beautiful lawn specimens. All are almost entirely free from attacks of insects and other pests, and are available for planting in any ordinary position.

Acer **campestre.** European Cork Maple. (20 to 25 ft.) A compact, pretty grower, with prettily divided leaves. Thrives in high ground, in rather poor soil.

" **dasycarpum.** Silver Maple. (50 to 60 ft.) Very quick grower. Trimmed moderately, annually, it becomes of fine shape. A beautiful ornamental tree if given ample room to develop.

" **var. Wierii.** Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple. (35 to 40 ft.) This remarkably beautiful tree has a partiy drooping habit and finely divided leaves. It is a rapid grower and an excellent lawn tree.

" **glabrum.** (Douglasii.) (25 to 30 ft.) A small, bushy tree, with glabrous twigs and shining leaves.

" **laetum.** (Colchicum rubrum.) (20 to 30 ft.) The young leaves are blood-red, bright-green when full-grown. A handsome lawn tree, with spreading head.

" **macrophyllum.** Oregon Maple. (35 to 40 ft.) Approaching the European Sycamore Maple in general appearance, but more robust in every way. Conspicuous for its large, dark-green leaves.

" **monspessulanum** (trilobatum). (15 to 20 ft.) A slow-growing, shrub-like species.

" **obtusatum.** (30 ft.) A small tree; large, lobed leaves; downy underside; of some appearance to Sycamore Maple.

" **platanoides.** Norway Maple. (40 to 50 ft.) A round-headed, handsome tree; large, green leaves, which hold their color till very late in autumn. Its showy yellow flowers in early spring are worthy of notice.

" **var. globosa.** Globe Norway Maple. (10 to 15 ft.) A dwarf, compact, globe-shaped Norway Maple, quite distinct; desirable and uncommon.

" **var. Reitenbachii.** Purple Norway Maple. (30 to 40 ft.) Quite dark-colored foliage in early summer.

Acer **var. Schwedleri.** Purple Norway Maple. (30 to 35 ft.) The foliage of this variety is of a bright-crimson in early spring. It afterwards fades to a purplish-green. It makes a tree of nearly the same size as the Norway, and of equally fine form.

" **Pseudo-Platanus.** European Sycamore Maple. (40 to 50 ft.) A fast-growing tree, with large green leaves and clean, smooth bark. It makes a fine tree for street planting, especially where the atmosphere is cool and moist, though this is not a necessity to a good growth.

" **var. purpurea.** (30 to 40 ft.) The leaves are reddish-purple in spring and to some extent all the season.

" **var. tricolor.** (20 to 30 ft.) Leaves slightly tricolored.

" **rubrum.** Red or Scarlet Maple. (40 to 50 ft.) A tree of large size when planted in deep or damp soil, and usually doing well in all situations. It is much admired in spring when displaying its red and orange blossoms, and for its glowing crimson fall foliage.

" **rufinerve.** (20 to 25 ft.) A Japanese sort, much resembling striatum, with the addition of distinctive, handsome fall foliage.

" **saccharinum.** Sugar Maple. (50 to 60 ft.) Well known for its large growth and handsome foliage in autumn. Valuable for any purpose on street, avenue or lawn.

" **spicatum.** Mountain Maple. (20 to 25 ft.) This is of but shrub size, flowering when but three to four feet high. The erect racemes of greenish-yellow flowers are not unattractive.

" **striatum.** Striped Bark Maple. (25 to 30 ft.) A medium-sized tree, bearing large leaves, and valued for its stripes of green and white bark running the length of the stems. It is much admired in the winter season.

" **Tataricum.** Tartarian Maple. (15 to 20 ft.) A round-headed, small tree. Serrated leaves on red-colored leaf-stalks. Growth bushy.

" **var. Ginnale.** (10 to 15 ft.) This variety of Tataricum has small, divided leaves, and makes but a large shrub. Leaves color beautifully in fall. Very largely planted.

ACER POLYMORPHUM DISSECTUM ATROPURPUREUM (Cut-leaved Blood-leaved Japanese Maple).
See page 16.

AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA (Tree of Heaven).
See page 16.

## JAPANESE MAPLES.

The Japanese Maples are so shrub-like in growth, and many of them of such beautiful colors, that we class them by themselves. Because of these characters they are much used for forming permanent beds for color in summer. The blood-leaved, atropurpureum, as well as the purple dissectum and the aureum, are very much in demand. In groups, they can be planted four to six feet apart. Though succeeding in the full sun, they prefer slight shade at midday. The blood-leaved makes a grand display. We have omitted from our collection some that do not thrive here.

Acer Japonicum. Japanese Maple. (10 to 15 ft.) This is a slow-growing sort, with round, dark-green leaves.

" var. aureum. Golden-leaved. (8 to 10 ft.) A golden-leaved variety of the above, one of the most desirable sorts, and quite scarce. The foliage changes from green to gold and from gold to bronze and then to a greener shade again.

" var. palmatum. (12 to 15 ft.) A large, broad-leaved sort, the foliage of which is of a light-green in summer, changing to a golden-bronze in late autumn. One of the strong growers.

" polymorphum. Japanese Maple. (12 to 15 ft.) This is a large-growing shrub, with small, deeply-lobed leaves of a coppery-green. It is the parent form of many of the beautiful "Japanese Maples" in cultivation. For planting singly on a lawn it is most handsome, its feathery green leaves making its appearance distinct from that of any other shrub-like tree.

" var. ampelopsilobum. (12 to 15 ft.) The foliage of this sort is rather larger than the typical form. The tips of the leaves are of a slightly reddish hue. One of the stronger-growing sorts. Colors beautifully in autumn.

" var. atropurpureum. (12 to 15 ft.) Blood-leaved Japanese Maple. Blood-red in early spring and purplish-red the whole season. Changes beautifully in autumn. A grand one for color.

" var. cristatum. (6 to 10 ft.) A very pretty variety, with curiously-cut, olive-green leaves. Quite distinct from any other and somewhat rare. The twigs are red and foliage rosy-green.

" var. dissectum. (5 to 7 ft.) Cut-leaved Japanese Maple. A striking form, with finely-dissected green foliage, and somewhat drooping, spreading growth, of almost fern-like character.

" var. dissectum atropurpureum. (5 to 7 ft.) Cut-leaved Japanese Blood-leaved Maple. Of the same character as the above, with the addition of the blood-leaved feature. It forms a nice centre to a flower bed, and is good for terrace planting.

Acer var. pinnatifolium atropurpureum. (5 to 7 ft.) A finely-divided, blood-leaved sort, quite distinct from the preceding.

" var. reticulatum. (5 to 7 ft.) When the foliage first expands, the color is deep-yellow. As summer advances it has a yellowish tint mixed with green; not a strong grower.

## AESCULUS. Horse-chestnut.

In hot, shallow soil the horse-chestnut sometimes loses its foliage early in summer; but in deep soil or on a lawn, where cool, it does not to any extent, but thrives and becomes a grand tree.

Aesculus glabra. American Horse-chestnut. (50 to 60 ft.) One of the fastest growing species. Its flowers, greenish-yellow, appear early in May. It makes a large, spreading, open head, and is useful either as an ornamental or a street tree.

" Hippocastanum. European Horse-chestnut. (50 to 60 ft.) When planted in deep, rich soil this makes a magnificent, round-headed tree. Its large panicles of white flowers adorn it beautifully in May. One of the first trees to expand leaves in spring, and should be ordered early.

" var. alba plena. (40 to 50 ft.) A variety with double white flowers. A fine lawn tree.

" Lyonii (Pavia). (35 to 40 ft.) Handsome, dark-green foliage, and yellowish-white flowers.

" rubicunda. Red-flowered Horse-chestnut. (35 to 40 ft.) One of the handsomest of all. It has red flowers, tinged with yellow, in early May. Foliage dark, shining green.

## AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven.

Ailanthus glandulosa. Ailanthus. Tree of Heaven. (40 to 50 ft.) An extremely fast-growing, open-headed tree, doing well in poor soil where but few other trees will grow. The flowers of the female (seed-bearing) form are said to not have an offensive odor. It seems to thrive well in cities, and is largely used for planting there, as well as in any poor situation. A mass of its foliage gives a beautiful, landscape effect. Specify female form if desired.

## ALBIZZIA (Acacia). Mimosa Tree.

Albizzia Julibrissin. (8 to 10 ft.) Makes a spreading top. Fine foliage. Requires protection north of Phila.

## ALNUS. Alder.

Alnus glutinosa. European Alder. (30 to 35 ft.) A fast-growing tree, and one of the largest of alders. Prefers damp ground. Its pendent catkins in spring are interesting.

" imperialis laciniata. (30 to 35 ft.) Cut-leaved Alder.

FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR AUREA (GOLDEN ASH).
See page 24.

ARALIA SPINOSA (HERCULES CLUB).
See page 18.

### AMYGDALUS. Flowering Peach.

Amygdalus Persica. Double-flowered white, crimson, or rose. There are but few more beautiful small trees than these flowering peaches. Blooming early in April, they are looked on as harbingers of spring. The three make a very attractive group.

" var. purpurea. Blood-leaved Peach. The young growth of a blood-red color.

### ANDROMEDA. Sorrel Tree.

Andromeda arborea. (20 to 25 ft.) The only tree of all andromedas. A very valuable, medium-sized tree, bearing racemes of white flowers in mid-July. In autumn the foliage changes to brilliant crimson. It is usually grown as a large bush. A beautiful tree for massing or as a single specimen.

### ARALIA. Hercules Club.

Aralia Cachemirica. (5 to 6 ft.) A Himalayan species; not a tree, but herbaceous.

" Japonica. (10 to 15 ft.) Of much resemblance to A. spinosa, described below.

" pentaphylla. (15 to 20 ft.) Known also as Acanthopanax spinosum. Has handsome foliage, not unlike that of the Akebia. It is bushier and more shrub-like than other Aralias, and makes a beautiful lawn specimen. Its popularity is rapidly extending.

" spinosa. (10 to 15 ft.) A singular-looking, small-sized tree, with very prickly stems, pinnate leaves, and bearing immense panicles of white flowers in the month of August. It suckers occasionally from the roots, but not after well established.

### ASIMINA. Papaw.

Asimina triloba. (15 to 20 ft.) Has large, handsome green leaves and banana-like fruit, often of good quality.

### BETULA. Birch.

The quick growth, light branches, and airy appearance of most all birches, and the beautiful bark of many, make them indispensable trees to all planters. They thrive on high, dry or stony soils, as well as in ordinary places. Plant in spring or early fall. The best white-barked ones are alba and papyracea. The latter makes a good shade tree. Laciniata is the well-known cut-leaved white birch, so much admired.

Betula alba. European White Birch. (35 to 40 ft.) One of the most valued of trees because of its rapid growth, pretty foliage and white bark. At the age of but 4 to 5 years the white bark begins to appear.

" var. fastigiata. Pyramidal White Birch. (30 to 40 ft.) A pyramidal sort, of compact growth, with the same white bark as the type. As pyramidal as a Lombardy Poplar.

Betula var. laciniata. Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. (35 to 40 ft.) A most graceful plant, a good companion piece for Wier's Maple.

" var. pendula Youngii. (8 to 10 ft.) Does not ascend as the cut-leaved does, but more like the Weeping Beech.

" var. purpurea. Purple Birch. (30 to 35 ft.) This has purple foliage and purplish-white bark.

" lenta. (40 to 50 ft.) The well-known Sweet Birch. Makes a large, shapely tree, with dark-brown bark, not unlike that of the Wild Cherry. Thrives in low as well as high ground.

" lutea. Yellow Birch. (40 to 50 ft.) Its yellow bark and large leaves are sufficient to identify it.

" papyracea. Paper Birch. (40 to 50 ft.) One of the finest of the genus, growing into a large, shapely tree, having large leaves and beautiful white bark.

" populifolia. Poplar Birch. (40 to 50 ft.) Another sort valued for its white bark and rapid growth.

" pumila. (6 to 8 ft.) Quite a shrub, with small leaves, and having a bushy habit. Thrives in low ground.

" rubra. Red Birch. (40 to 50 ft.) Easily recognized by its shaggy, red bark. It prefers a damp situation, though not requiring it. The foliage is green, not red, as is sometimes supposed. The red refers to the bark.

" ulmifolia (costata). (30 to 40 ft.) A Japanese sort. Of bushy, strong growth.

### BROUSSONETIA. Paper Mulberry.

The Paper Mulberry is a good small shade tree, but as it sometimes suckers, it is not suited to every situation. The fruit-bearing (female) sort is very ornamental and rare. They are good seashore trees.

Broussonetia Kaempferi. (30 to 35 ft.) A Japanese species.

" papyrifera. Paper Mulberry. (20 to 25 ft.)

" papyrifera. Female. (Rare.) This is the common Paper Mulberry, but with perfect flowers. Its pretty orange-red flowers are in little balls, peculiar looking, ornamental, and most interesting.

### CARPINUS. Hornbeam.

Carpinus Americana. (15 to 20 ft.) A large shrub, often planted for screening or hedging purposes, as it grows thickly and retains its withered leaves all winter, to some extent.

" Betulus. European Hornbeam. (12 to 15 ft.) Of much the same character as the preceding, but more twiggy in growth. Nearly all the leaves are retained during the winter.

ACER PLATANOIDES (NORWAY MAPLE).
See page 14.

GYMNOCLADUS CANADENSIS (KENTUCKY COFFEE).
See page 24.

## CARYA. Hickory.

The Shellbark and Pecan are planted for their nuts. The large size to which they all grow makes them valuable park trees. Being difficult to transplant when large, *medium-sized trees should be planted, and closely pruned.*

Carya alba. Shellbark Hickory. (50 to 60 ft.)

" var. Hales' Paper-shell. A variety producing thin-shelled nuts with large "meats."

" amara. Bitternut Hickory. (50 to 60 ft.)

" aquatica. Southern Hickory.

" microcarpa. Small-fruited Hickory. (50 to 60 ft.)

" olivaeformis. Pecan Nut. (50 to 60 ft.) This needs no description, so well known are the nuts.

" porcina. Pig Nut.

" sulcata. Western Shellbark.

" tomentosa. White Hickory. Large nuts.

## CASTANEA. Sweet Chestnut.

The American Chestnut leads all others in the sweetness of its nuts, though others are larger. All require close pruning when transplanted. Japonica, vesca and its varieties Paragon and Numbo, are large-fruited sorts and bear at an early age. Pumila is the little bush Chinquapin, the nuts of which also are sweet.

Castanea Americana. American Chestnut. (50 to 60 ft.)

" Japonica. (25 to 35 ft.)

" pumila. Chinquapin. (6 to 12 ft.)

" vesca. Spanish or Italian Chestnut. (30 to 35 ft.)

" varieties Numbo and Paragon.

## CATALPA.

The large, tropical-looking leaves of catalpas, and their large, beautiful panicles of flowers in June, make them much sought.

Catalpa bignonioides. Catalpa. (30 to 35 ft.) A fast-growing, spreading tree, open-headed, bearing panicles of flowers which are mainly white, but have stripes of crimson and yellowish centres. Blooms towards close of June.

" var. aurea. Golden-leaved Catalpa. (25 to 30 ft.) A variety of the above, the green leaves shaded with yellow. It is a good ornamental sort.

" Bungei (nana.) (5 to 10 ft.) A remarkable species, forming a dwarf, dense, round head. Of much use to planters in creating unique effects on the lawn, especially when grafted on tall stocks. Used extensively in formal gardening.

" Kaempferi. Japanese Catalpa. (25 to 30 ft.) The foliage differs somewhat from the others, and it produces its yellowish-white flowers in mid-June. It is noted for its long, slender seed pods, which give the tree quite an odd appearance.

Catalpa speciosa. Western Catalpa. (35 to 40 ft.) Much more tree-like than any of the others, forming a tall, straight trunk, and of very rapid growth. A valuable street tree. Its immense panicles of flowers are much like those of bignonioides, but they appear about ten days earlier.

## CEDRELA.

Cedrela sinensis. (50 ft.) A tree closely allied to and much resembling the Ailanthus, but the flowers, which are in long, string-like drooping panicles, have no offensive odor.

## CELTIS. Nettle Tree.

Celtis occidentalis. (30 to 35 ft.) A fair-sized tree, of irregular growth, elm-like leaves, rough bark, and bearing brownish-black berries in the fall.

" var. pumila. (20 ft.)

" sinensis. Chinese Nettle Tree. (25 ft.) This has bright, shining foliage, of much beauty.

## CERASUS. Cherry.

Cerasus Padus. European Bird Cherry. Lovely racemes of white flowers in spring, followed by berries, the delight of birds.

" Pennsylvanica. Wild Red Cherry. (20 to 25 ft.) Bearing white flowers and red fruit, and noted for the red bark, even of its smaller branches.

" pumila. Sand Cherry. (6 to 8 ft.)

" serotina. Wild Black Cherry. (30 to 35 ft.) The well-known "Wild Cherry," bearing strings of white flowers in May and black fruit in August. A valuable timber tree.

" Virginiana. Wild Choke Cherry. (15 to 20 ft.) This is much like the Padus, in general character, but is of dwarf growth.

## CERASUS.

### LARGE FLOWERING AND WEEPING VARIETIES.

But few other flowers can compare with the beauty of the large-flowered cherries. All the following are excellent kinds, Sieboldi probably ranking first.

Cerasus Avium alba plena. (20 to 25 ft.) This has very large double white flowers, which are produced in great abundance in May. A tree of medium size.

" pumila pendula. (6 to 8 ft.) This is hardly a "weeping" cherry. It forms a somewhat round, bushy head when grafted on tall stems.

" ranunculiflora. (15 to 20 ft.) Bears bunches of large, double white flowers, later in May than others.

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB. See Pyrus, page 30.

ACER POLYMORPHUM (JAPANESE MAPLE). See page 16.

**Cerasus rosea pendula.** (6 to 8 ft.) A weeping form of the Japanese Cherry, and one of the most beautiful weepers in cultivation. Grafted on tall stems, the branches bend gracefully to the ground. In early May these branches are clothed with single, rosy white flowers, which are particularly pretty in bud.

" **serotina pendula.** (6 to 8 ft.)

" **Sieboldi rubra plena.** (20 to 25 ft.) This is one of the loveliest of the double-flowering cherries, bearing large flowers, white, tinged with rose, in large clusters.

" **Sinensis flore plena.** Chinese Double White.

### CERCIS. Judas Tree.

**Cercis Canadensis.** American Judas Tree. (20 to 25 ft.) A small tree, round-headed when given room to develop, bearing a profusion of light-pink flowers, about the first week in May. Useful for grouping with flowering trees of similar growth.

" **Japonica.** Japanese Judas. (8 to 10 ft.) The deep rose-colored flowers are in bunches of a dozen or so together, and appear on the old wood as well as the new, in the first days of May. It is one of the finest flowering shrubs in cultivation.

### CLADRASTIS. Yellow Wood.

**Cladrastis tinctoria.** (Virgilia.) (20 to 25 ft.) A beautiful native tree, of round-headed growth, bearing racemes of pea-shaped, white, sweet-scented flowers in early June.

### CORNUS. Dogwood.

(For other species of Cornus, see Shrubs.)

**Cornus florida.** Large-flowered Dogwood. (20 to 25 ft.) One of the most esteemed of small trees. Its large, white flowers appear about the 10th of May with us. Then there are its scarlet berries and brilliant crimson foliage in the fall to be looked for. A beautiful tree at all times. It is especially valuable for planting along the edges of woods.

" **var. flore rubro.** Red-flowered Dogwood. (20 to 25 ft.) No introduction of recent years has met with so much favor as this. It is not a white one with faint shading of pink, such as is often met with in the woods, but is of a deep pink color. When full of flowers in early May, a prettier object can hardly be conceived.

" **var. pendula.** Weeping Dogwood. (20 to 25 ft.) It was our good fortune to introduce this variety. It has the same handsome white flowers, scarlet fruit and fall foliage as the common one. Differing from most all other weepers, the central shoot does not droop, but grows erect. It is a striking and valuable ornamental tree; and particularly interesting in winter.

**Cornus Kousa (Benthamia Japonica).** (15 to 20 ft.) The Japanese representative of our Cornus florida, which, though distinct, it somewhat resembles.

### CYTISUS. Laburnum.

**Cytisus Laburnum.** (15 to 20 ft.) This is barely a tree, in fact it is often seen in shrub shape. Well known for its lovely racemes of yellow flowers, which appear about the 1st of June.

### DIMORPHANTHUS.

**Dimorphanthus Mandshuricus (Aralia).** (15 to 20 ft.) Taller than Aralia. Immense panicles of white flowers produced towards close of July, a week or more ahead of Aralia. Forms large clumps in the course of years.

### DIOSPYROS. Persimmon.

**Diospyros Virginiana.** (30 to 35 ft.) This makes a good-sized tree, and bears fruit which is generally liked when thoroughly ripe. Its dark-green foliage, remaining till late fall, and its symmetrical outline render it very ornamental. (See Fruits for improved varieties.)

### FAGUS. Beech.

Beeches have long been deemed indispensable to the landscape gardener. Their glossy foliage, the pendulous habit of the Weeping, finely-cut leaves of the Fern-leaved and the purple of the Blood-leaved, are what entitle them to this distinction. The white bark of the American is in nice contrast with the darker hue of the English and its varieties. Like all hard-wooded trees, they require severe pruning when transplanted. They thrive in almost any situation.

**Fagus ferruginea (Americana).** American Beech. (40 to 50 ft.) A magnificent tree, of large, round, spreading growth. Conspicuous for its almost white bark. On lawns it is usually allowed to branch close to the ground, making a beautiful specimen.

" **sylvatica.** European or English Beech. (40 to 50 ft.) This also makes a large, spreading tree, but of more compact habit, and is much admired for its shining-green foliage. It is sometimes grown as a large bush, and as its foliage, though dead, remains on all winter, it is a good deal used for screening purposes. It also makes an excellent ornamental hedge, and is sometimes used in England in this way.

" **var. asplenifolia.** Fern-leaved Beech. (15 to 20 ft.) With finely divided, fern-like foliage and twiggy, well-formed growth, it is universally popular. It does not make as large a tree, nor is it of as strong a growth as the heterophylla. Requires very close pruning when planted.

BETULA PAPYRACEA (PAPER BIRCH).
See page 18.

LARIX EUROPÆA (EUROPEAN LARCH).
See page 26.

Fagus sylvatica heterophylla. Cut-leaved Beech. (25 to 30 ft.) The foliage is not as finely divided as that of the fern-leaved, nor is it quite as twiggy a grower; but it makes a large tree. Prune closely when transplanted.

" var. pendula. Weeping Beech. (30 to 35 ft.) The grotesque, yet graceful growth as a whole of this beech, and its massive growth when of some age, call for its extensive use.

" var. purpurea. Copper Beech. (35 to 40 ft.) Foliage dark copper color, especially in early summer; the tree is a bushy grower.

" var. Riversii. Rivers' Blood-leaved Beech. (35 to 40 ft.) Where a large-growing tree of purple foliage is required, nothing equals this. From early spring till late fall, though varying in intensity of coloring at times—sometimes being almost black—there is always purple foliage.

## FRAXINUS. Ash.

While large growth and light foliage characterize all kinds of ash to a more or less extent, there is much difference in the species. It is a hard-wooded tree, consequently it needs severe pruning when transplanted. It could be used for shade more than it is, having ample foliage for the purpose, while not so dense as to exclude air. The American White Ash makes a most desirable street tree.

Fraxinus Americana. American White Ash. (50 to 60 ft.) Perhaps the best of all. When given ample room, it attains grand proportions. The under side of its leaves are of a light silvery color.

" excelsior. English Ash. (40 to 50 ft.) This forms a tree of more rounded outline than the American. It has larger, greener leaves, which remain on the tree late into fall, and is distinguished by its black buds. It thrives in moist ground. A good sort for street planting.

" var. aucubaefolia. (35 to 40 ft.) The foliage of this is beautifully mottled with yellow and green. Grown as a large shrub, by cutting away the tops occasionally, the golden character is more observed.

" var. aurea. This variety has bark of a golden color, which makes it much desired for ornamental planting.

" var. jaspidea. In the winter season the shoots become of a light-yellow color.

" var. heterophylla. (30 to 40 ft.) Cut-leaved.

" var. nana aurea. The golden bark is especially pleasing in winter.

" var. pendula. Weeping Ash. (6 to 10 ft.) Grafted on tall stems this forms a spreading, umbrella-like head.

Fraxinus var. pendula aurea. (6 to 10 ft.) Of much the same character as the last, but with golden bark.

" Ornus. Flowering Ash. (20 to 25 ft.) The flowers are in bunches, and resemble a fluffy plume, making it truly a "flowering ash." We consider it an extremely ornamental small tree.

" platycarpa. Southern Ash.

" pubescens. Red Ash. A handsome tree, but of less lofty proportions than the Americana.

" quadrangulata. Blue Ash. (25 to 30 ft.) A very fine native tree, well distinguished by its four-angled stems.

" sambucifolia. Black Ash. (35 to 40 ft.) Another large-growing native tree, with rather broader foliage than the White.

" viridis. The Green Ash is of medium height and is noted for its bright-green foliage.

### ADDITIONAL LIST OF ASH:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fraxinus anomala. | Fraxinus longicuspis. |
| " Berlandieriana. | " Mandschurica. |
| " Bungeana. | " Oregona. |
| " elonga Japonica. | " potamophila. |
| " lentiscifolia. | " salicifolia. |

## GLEDITSCHIA. Honey Locust.

Gleditschia monosperma. One-seeded Honey Locust.

" Sinensis. Chinese Honey Locust. (40 ft.) Seed pods large and thick.

" triacanthos. Honey Locust. (40 to 50 ft.) A fast-growing, large, open-headed tree, with pinnate foliage and strong spines. Its brownish "catkins" are produced in early June. It is particularly useful as a hedge plant for cold, bleak spots, being exceedingly hardy.

## GLYPTOSTROBUS. Chinese Cypress.

Glyptostrobus Sinensis pendula (Taxodium). (40 to 50 ft.) Of slender growth, like a Lombardy Poplar, the shoots pendulous when young. Distinct and good.

## GYMNOCLADUS. Kentucky Coffee.

Gymnocladus Canadensis. (40 to 50 ft.) This becomes a large, well-shaped tree when well developed. It makes but few twigs, but its pinnate leaves are so large that it gives ample shade. In early June, large panicles of greenish-white flowers, delicately scented, are produced, which are followed by large pods of seeds. It thrives at the seashore, and there also it makes a valuable shade tree.

## GORDONIA. Franklin Tree.

Gordonia pubescens. A small, bush-like tree bearing large white flowers through the latter part of summer.

CATALPA BUNGEI (UMBRELLA TREE).
See page 20.

## HOVENIA.

Hovenia dulcis. (30 to 40 ft.) This Japanese tree produces large leaves, and bears flat heads of white flowers in early June. The ripe berries, dark-brown in color, are eaten by the Japanese.

## JUGLANS. Walnut.

Juglans cinerea. Butternut. (50 ft.)

" nigra. Black Walnut. (50 ft.)

" regia. English Walnut or Madeira Nut. (30 to 35 ft.)

" rupestris. Pacific Coast species.

## KOELREUTERIA. Varnish Tree.

Koelreuteria paniculata. (20 to 25 ft.) An exceedingly ornamental small tree, native of China. It forms a flat, spreading head, has large, pinnate leaves, and early in July produces immense panicles of orange-yellow flowers.

## LARIX. Larch.

Because of its vivid green foliage, appearing very early in spring, as well as for its general pleasing appearance, the Larch must be added to all collections. Pushing into leaf so early, it must be planted very early in spring, or in the autumn.

Larix Americana. American Larch. (50 ft.) Branches less slender and of more horizontal growth than the European.

" Europaea. European Larch. (50 ft.) Branches slender and having a pendulous habit when young.

" Kaempferi. (See Pseudo-Larix.)

" leptolepis. Japanese Larch. A beautiful tree. The needles are broad, and the wood of the young growth a yellowish-brown.

## LINDERA.

Lindera (Laurus) Benzoin. Spice Wood. (8 to 10 ft.) This is really more a large shrub than a tree. In early April the naked branches bear numerous small yellow flowers. The berries which follow are of a bright-red color by summer time All parts, twigs, leaves, and berries, are highly fragrant when crushed. A valuable, large-sized shrub for massing.

## LIQUIDAMBAR. Sweet Gum.

Liquidambar styraciflua. (40 to 50 ft.) A stately tree, with star-shaped leaves, which change to beautiful colors in the fall. In this respect it equals the Sour Gum. The bark is corky. It thrives in low, damp places, though growing equally as well in higher ground. A beautiful tree for street or avenue planting. Prune closely when transplanted.

## LIRIODENDRON. Tulip Tree.

Liriodendron tulipifera. (50 to 60 ft.) One of the largest of our forest trees, and of very rapid growth. It is valued for its clean, smooth bark and handsome, green foliage. The flowers appear in the first week in June. They are large, greenish-yellow, blotched-orange, and have the shape of a tulip. It makes a very desirable tree for street planting, thriving in low as well as high ground. Plant only in spring and prune very closely.

## MAACKIA.

Maackia Amurense (Cladrastis). A small tree, producing clustered spikes of white flowers in July.

## MACLURA. Osage Orange.

Maclura aurantiaca. (25 to 30 ft.) This well-known hedge plant makes a nice, round-headed, small tree of unique appearance, when planted for this purpose.

## MAGNOLIA. Native Sorts.

It would be difficult to over-praise magnolias,—they make beautiful trees for ornamental planting, and the *acuminata* and *tripetala* are also valuable as street and avenue trees. The leaves are large, dark-green, the flowers white or yellowish-white, and most of them sweet-scented. Nearly all bear large and conspicuous fruit pods,—the *tripetala* being especially handsome in this respect. *They should be transplanted in the spring and closely pruned.*

Magnolia acuminata. Cucumber Tree. (40 to 50 ft.)

" Fraseri (auriculata). (40 to 50 ft.) A rare and valuable species. The large, canary-yellow flowers are deliciously scented. They expand in early May.

" glauca. Sweet Bay. (15 to 20 ft.) The Sweet White Magnolia is greatly prized for its beautiful, white, sweet-scented flowers. These flowers come later than those of most all other kinds, not expanding until the first week in June. In sheltered places it is almost or quite an evergreen. Though it grows in swamps and low ground in its wild state, it does equally as well in higher situations.

" macrophylla. (30 to 40 ft.) Produces huge leaves.

" tripetala. (Umbrella.) (25 to 30 ft.) Grows quickly, and makes a pretty tree where given room to develop. Leaves large and pale-green.

## MAGNOLIA.

### Chinese and Japanese Sorts.

The Chinese and Japanese are not as large-growing as the native ones, their maximum height being about twenty to thirty feet. They can either be trimmed up to a single stem,—tree form,—or allowed to grow bushy as shrubs, in which form the height could be kept to within

FAGUS SYLVATICA PENDULA (WEEPING BEECH).
See page 24.

QUERCUS RUBRA (RED OAK).
See page 34.

ten to fifteen feet. When wanted in tree form, it should be so stated when ordering. *Magnolias should be severely pruned when transplanted, and, unless they have been in pots, only moved in spring.*

Magnolia conspicua. Chinese White. (20 to 25 ft.) One of the most esteemed of all. The large, pure white flowers expand about the 20th of April, before the leaves.

" gracilis. (10 to 12 ft.) A shrub-like kind, much like purpurea, but with darker purple flowers, which expand about the close of April. Suitable for massing in beds of shrubbery.

" Kobus (Thurberi). Japanese. (20 to 25 ft.) Small, white flowers appear early, about the same time as those of conspicua. It does not bloom freely until it gets of good size. The fruit pods take on all sorts of grotesque shapes.

" Lennei. (20 to 25 ft.) The large, cup-shaped, rosy-pink flowers are beautiful, and are unlike those of any other sort.

" purpurea (obovata). (6 to 10 ft.) Bushy growth; flowers purple, after many others are over.

" Soulangiana. (15 to 20 ft.) Perhaps the most popular of all magnolias, being of vigorous growth, and blooming profusely, even when quite small. The flowers are large, pink on the outside of petals and white inside. In average seasons the flowers open in the third week in April. It can be grown as a small tree or large shrub.

" speciosa. (15 to 20 ft.) Resembles the preceding sort a great deal. It is rather later in opening its flowers in spring, and the flowers are larger and of a darker pink.

" stellata (Halleana). (5 to 6 ft.) A dwarf, bush-growing, most valuable species. The flowers are white, tinted with pink in the bud, semi-double, fragrant, and appear as early as the 15th of April. The earliest of all to flower. It is one of the best for massing, as well as for a specimen shrub.

" stellata standards. Grafted on tall stems, as these are, bushy heads form, creating useful specimens. This manner of growing them originated with us, and the product is offered to the public for the first time.

## MELIA.

Melia Azederach. China Tree. (20 to 30 ft.) A valuable shade tree in the South; scarcely hardy in the North.

## MORUS. Mulberry.

Morus alba. White Mulberry. (20 to 25 ft.) This has both white and black fruited trees. It is also known under the names Moretti, Italica, etc. It forms a large, spreading tree, and in addition to its fruit, its foliage makes good food for silk worms.

Morus rubra. Native Red Mulberry. (20 to 25 ft.)

" var. Downing's Everbearing.

" Tatarica. Russian Mulberry. Claimed to be hardier than alba, otherwise of much the same character.

" var. Teas' Weeping. Grafted on tall stems, as these are, beautiful drooping trees result, the slender shoots sweeping the ground.

## NEGUNDO. Ash-leaf Maple. Box Elder.

Negundo aceroides. (25 to 30 ft.) A native tree, very popular with many, especially in the West, because of its extremely rapid growth. A good, hardy tree, useful for street or avenue planting.

## NYSSA. Sour Gum. Tupelo.

Nyssa multifora. Besides its bright-green leaves and shapely growth, its lovely autumn foliage recommends it.

## OSTRYA. Ironwood.

Ostrya Virginica. (15 to 20 ft.) This is of shrub-like growth, and in appearance has resemblance to a birch or hornbeam.

## PAULOWNIA. Empress Tree.

Paulownia imperialis. (30 to 35 ft.) The Paulownia has immense, catalpa-like leaves, and in June has large panicles of blue, trumpet-shaped flowers, of sweet odor.

## PAVIA. Buckeye.

Pavia flava. Yellow Buckeye. (30 to 40 ft.) Bears light-yellow flowers in profusion in May.

" rubra. Red-flowered Buckeye. (6 to 15 ft.) There is much variation in this species; some are but shrubs, others, of small tree size; and in flower they run from light-yellow to dark-red.

## PHELLODENDRON. Chinese Cork Tree.

Phellodendron Amurense. (40 to 50 ft.) This Chinese tree grows to a large size and makes a fine spreading specimen. The flowers are greenish-white, in clusters, in May, followed by berries which are dark-brown or almost black in the autumn.

" Regeliana. (40 to 50 ft.) Foliage more divided and lighter, and bark quite corky.

## PHOTINIA.

Photinia villosa. (10 to 12 ft.) But little more than a large shrub, bearing clusters of white flowers towards the close of May, and reddish berries in the fall. These bright-red berries are a great attraction in mid-winter when the lawn is bare of pretty things. Handsome foliage.

FRAXINUS ORNUS (FLOWERING ASH). See page 24.

MAGNOLIA TRIPETALA (UMBRELLA MAGNOLIA). See page 26.

## PLANERA.

Planera cuspidata. (20 to 30 ft.) Elm-like foliage.

" Kiaki (Zelkova acuminata).

" Richardii pendula. (8 to 10 ft ) Rare.

## PLATANUS. Plane. Sycamore.

The Plane is a popular shade tree, and is in great demand for planting on wide streets or situations calling for large trees. It becomes a shapely tree with but little pruning. The Oriental thrives the better of the two, in the East.

Platanus occidentalis. American Plane. (40 to 50 ft.)

" orientalis. Oriental Plane. (40 to 50 ft.)

## POPULUS. Poplar.

All Poplars are fast-growing, hence are favorites with planters when something of this sort is required.

Populus alba. Silver-leaved Poplar.

" var. Bolleana. (35 to 40 ft.) A variety differing from the parent form in its columnar growth. A valuable tree for grouping on the lawn, and should be largely planted.

" var. candicans (Ontariensis). Balm-of-Gilead. More spreading growth than the preceding.

" angulata. Angular stems.

" balsamifera. Balsam Poplar. (40 to 50 ft.) Thought by many persons to excel the Carolina Poplar used for similar purposes.

" fastigiata. Lombardy or French Poplar. (50 to 60 ft.) Well known because of its upright, columnar growth. Very popular for producing good landscape effects. Makes an excellent tall screen.

" monilifera. Carolina Poplar. (40 to 50 ft.) Of good, strong, quick growth and handsome shape, when pruned while young. It has become a popular tree where shade is wanted quickly. Leaves moderately large ; dark-green. Largely planted in cities.

" var. Van Geerti. Golden Poplar. (30 to 35 ft.) The foliage is of a pleasing golden tint.

" pendula. Weeping Poplar.

" tremuloides. Aspen Poplar. The "Aspen," with its trembling leaves, is a tree every one has heard of.

## PSEUDO-LARIX.

Pseudo-Larix Kaempferi. A tall-growing tree, resembling the Larch.

## PTELEA. Hop Tree.

Ptelea trifoliata. (15 to 20 ft.) This is a bush-like, small tree, with three-foliate leaves, and producing hop-like seeds.

" var. aurea. Golden-leaved. (12 to 15 ft.) One of the most beautiful small trees with bright-golden leaves. It bears clusters of white flowers in June.

## PTEROSTYRAX.

Pterostyrax hispidum. (Halesia.) (30 to 35 ft.) A beautiful tree, bearing, about mid-June, pendulous racemes of white flowers in great profusion, the arrangement in racemes, nearly a foot in length, suggesting an inverted candelabrum. A grand new Japanese tree.

## PYRUS. Mountain Ash.

Pyrus aucuparia. European Mountain Ash. (15 to 20 ft.) This is valued for its bunches of orange-colored berries, which ornament the tree from early summer till winter.

## PYRUS. Flowering Apple.

Pyrus coronaria. Sweet-scented Crab. (20 to 25 ft.) A small-growing, native tree, bearing a profusion of sweet-scented, light-pink blossoms about the middle of May. A beautiful lawn tree.

" Ioensis. var. Bechtel's. Double-flowering. (20 to 25 ft.) One of the most beautiful of all ; its double, pinkish-white flowers open about the middle of May, and resemble double pink roses.

" Malus flexilis. (10 to 15 ft.) A small, shrub-like tree. It is valued because of its clusters of scarlet fruit in late summer. It is used largely for massing.

" var. floribunda. (10 to 15 ft.) This is of dwarf habit, and very pretty when its clusters of red berries are displayed in the fall.

" var. Parkmanni. (Baccata Japonica.) (18 to 20 ft.) A most lovely sort, producing at the close of April rosy pink buds, white when fully expanded, in bunches of about four each, on long stems. The leaves are of a shining green. It is a small-sized tree. At least fully as pretty when in bud as when in flower.

" varieties pendula, praecox and pumila.

" var. spectabilis. (20 to 25 ft.) Chinese Double-flowering Apple. This bears clusters of white flowers, pink in the bud, which are quite fragrant. One of the most desirable sorts.

" var. Toringo. (10 to 15 ft.) This small tree has clusters of yellow fruit, making it quite ornamental. Useful for making a pretty effect in fall when the berries are colored.

" salicifolia argentea. (20 to 25 ft.) The silvery leaf of this sort is remarkably pretty, as are the clusters of pear-like, white flowers, which are set off by rose-colored stamens.

In addition to the foregoing list of Pyrus, we have about 15 new and untried kinds.

FRAXINUS AMERICANA. (AMERICAN WHITE ASH).
See page 24.

NYSSA MULTIFLORA (SOUR GUM).
See page 28.

## QUERCUS. Oak.

On account of a reputed slow growth, which reputation is undeserved, oaks were formerly not so extensively planted as they ought to have been; but now the demand is very heavy. In point of fact they are not at all slow-growing, but keep pace with most other trees. Our own country is particularly rich in oaks, and of these we grow every species obtainable that will grow in Philadelphia. Many are of uncommon beauty, and for avenues, parks, public grounds and similar places, where they can be given room to develop, they will prove of great value. When transplanted they require *severe pruning*, which will cause them to quickly recover and soon make rapid growth.

Quercus alba. White Oak. (50 to 60 ft.) One of the largest-growing oaks, forming a wide-spreading head when fully developed. The foliage takes on a light-purplish hue in late autumn. Suitable for avenue planting.

" aquatica. Southern Oak. A small, round-headed tree, with diversified foliage.

" Banisteri. Scrub Oak. A bush oak, useful for massing as well as to plant as a bush.

" bicolor. Swamp White Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) A massive tree when fully grown. It bears quite large, dark-green leaves, and acorns of large size. This sort requires less pruning when transplanted than some others. We consider it one of the best sorts for ornamental planting. It thrives quite well in either wet or dry situations.

" Castanea. Chestnut Oak. A pretty species.

" Cerris. Turkey Oak. (30 to 35 ft.) Besides that it forms a beautifully shaped tree, it holds its foliage green to the very last in autumn.

" coccinea. Scarlet Oak. (50 to 60 ft.) This is perhaps the most esteemed of all oaks. Not only does it make a large, well-shaped tree, but in the fall the foliage changes to a brilliant scarlet. It makes a fine street or avenue tree.

" dentata. Japanese Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) Of massive appearance, the wood being of thick growth, and leaves very large.

" falcata. Spanish Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) A beautiful large tree, of rounded growth. Leaves prettily divided and of a cinnamon-colored underside.

" heterophylla. Bartram Oak. Approaching the Willow Oak, but with somewhat divided leaves. Rare.

" imbricaria. Laurel Oak. (35 to 40 ft.) A beautiful, spreading tree, with long, entire leaves, resembling those of the English Laurel, and being unlike other oaks. It is very well named. In the autumn the foliage changes to a rich yellow and carmine color. Either as a single specimen or in groups on a lawn it produces a marked effect.

Quercus laurifolia. Southern Laurel Oak. (30 to 40 ft.) Leaves partake of the character of Phellos, to some extent. Becomes a tree of rounded outline.

" lyrata. (40 to 50 ft.) Because the leaves keep green to the very last, it reminds one of the European sorts, which do the same.

" macrocarpa. Mossy Cup. Burr Oak. (35 to 40 ft.) One of the most beautiful of oaks, of massive, open growth, and with large, heavy leaves. The acorns are of the largest size. An interesting feature is the mossy cup which holds the acorn, not to mention its corky bark.

" Michauxii. Cow Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) Approaching the Chestnut Oak in many particulars, but a distinct and valuable species.

" nigra. Black Jack Oak. (12 to 30 ft.) Varying in size from a shrub to a small tree. Foliage heavy, and of a shining green.

" obtusiloba. Post Oak. (35 to 40 ft.) Noted for the horizontal growth of its branches and its very small acorns.

" olivaeformis. (40 to 50 ft.) Resembling macrocarpa in general appearance. Acorns are longer and well enclosed in the cup.

" palustris. Pin Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) Foliage deep-green and finely divided. As the tree grows the lower branches droop, till they almost touch the ground. The leaves become of a scarlet and yellow color in autumn. A splendid avenue tree—in fact, we highly recommend it for every purpose, as few trees are prettier than a lawn specimen of this oak. It thrives in almost any soil, and stands the test of city street planting.

" palustri-imbricaria. (40 to 50 ft.) The late Dr. Engelman believed this to be a hybrid between palustris and imbricaria.

" Phellos. Willow Oak. (50 to 60 ft.) So named on account of its willow-like foliage. It makes a large tree of rapid growth. Should be closely pruned when moved.

" prinoides. Dwarf Chestnut Oak. (8 to 15 ft.)

" Prinus. Rock Chestnut Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) A most beautiful, large-growing species. The leaves are more like a chestnut than an oak. It has clean, smooth bark when young, but when the tree is aged it is remarkably furrowed. The foliage is prettily mottled in the fall with bronze, yellow, scarlet and green colors.

" Robur. English Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) This differs much in foliage from our native kinds. The leaves are long and much divided, and they keep their green color without change till frost destroys them in late autumn. The tree makes a round-headed specimen; thrives immediately along the seacoast.

MORUS TEAS' WEEPING (Teas' Weeping Mulberry).
See page 28.

**Quercus Robur Concordia.** Golden-leaved. (4 to 5 ft.)

" **var. fastigiata viridis.** (35 to 40 ft.) This distinct variety grows upright in pyramidal shape. It is much used by planters. Its dark-green leaves remaining without changing color until late fall makes it of much value. Does well at the seashore.

**rubra.** Red Oak. (50 to 60 ft.) A very well-known, rapid-growing, native species. The leaves are large and bright-green, and take on a purplish-scarlet hue in the fall. It becomes of large size, with a round and spreading head. One of the best sorts, not only as a street and avenue tree, but also for ornamental purposes.

" **Texana.** (40 to 50 ft.) In character this oak seems to partake of both coccinea and rubra, but is distinct from either.

" **tinctoria.** Black Oak. (50 to 60 ft.) The foliage of this species is variable, but usually large and but little divided; but it does not take on any showy color in the fall. Of rapid growth, and suited for street or avenue planting, or for ornamental work.

## ROBINIA. Locust. Acacia.

**Robinia hispida.** Rose Acacia. (4 to 6 ft.) Grows as a bush and produces pretty rose-colored flowers.

" **Pseud-acacia.** Yellow Locust. (30 to 40 ft.) Well-known for its beauty when loaded with its racemes of white flowers in spring.

" **viscosa.** Viscid Locust. This native species is rather rare. It bears short racemes of delicate cream-colored flowers with rose-colored calyx in early June.

## SALISBURIA. Maiden Hair. Gingko.

**Salisburia adiantifolia.** (30 to 40 ft.) A Japanese tree of large size and columnar growth. When full-grown it is more spreading. The leaves resemble those of the Maiden Hair Fern. A valuable, ornamental tree, and useful for street and avenue planting. If pruned several times when young it will make a round, compact-headed tree. It seems to thrive well on sidewalks in the city, and to be generally free from insects and diseases.

" **adiantifolia, Female.** Fruit-bearing. (5 to 6 ft.)

## SALIX. Willow.

Willows comprise a useful and large class of trees. Some of them have highly colored wood in winter, such, for instance, as the vitellina, yellow, and Britzensis, flame colored. The list of willows is such a large one and many are so difficult to distinguish from others, that some of the names can hardly be guaranteed.

**Salix alba (regalis).** White Willow. (25 to 30 ft.) Noted for its silky-gray leaves.

" **aurea pendula.** Golden Weeping Willow. (30 to 35 ft.) The bark of this is of a bright-golden color. The branches are somewhat drooping. Makes a medium-sized, ornamental tree.

" **Babylonica.** Weeping Willow. (35 to 40 ft.) Too well known to need description. It need not be confined to damp places; and this holds good with all willows. Prune closely when transplanted.

" **caprea.** Pussy Willow. (10 to 12 ft.)

" **var. pendula.** Kilmarnock Weeping Willow. (5 to 6 ft.)

" **pentandra.** Laurel-leaved. (20 to 25 ft.) Makes a nice ornamental tree for the lawn. The habit may be confined to tree-form, or it may be left bushy. The leaves are very broad and shining-green. Thrives in high or low ground, and at the seashore.

" **rosmarinifolia.** Rosemary Willow. (6 to 8 ft.) This has small, light-green foliage on slender twigs.

" **vitellina.** Golden Willow. (15 to 20 ft.) This is valued very much for its bright, golden-barked twigs in the winter season, for the effect of which it is much planted. It is especially showy when planted in large groups. To produce the best results it should be severely trimmed every winter to induce a quantity of strong young growths.

" **var. Britzensis.** (15 to 20 ft.) A most beautiful willow for winter use. The shoots are then of a bright flame color. A clump of this, or of any of the colored twigged sorts, makes a striking object in winter. Prune as recommended for the vitellina.

## SAPINDUS.

**Sapindus marginatus.** Soap Berry. (30 to 40 ft.) A large tree, bearing small white flowers in clusters, followed by yellow, almost transparent, berries.

## SASSAFRAS.

**Sassafras officinale.** Laurus Sassafras. (35 to 40 ft.) The Sassafras is admired for its deep-green, oddly-divided leaves, which turn to a deep-yellow in the autumn. But its abundance of showy-yellow flowers and orange-scarlet fruit are also worthy of note.

## SOPHORA. Chinese Pagoda Tree.

**Sophora Japonica.** (25 to 30 ft.) A most desirable tree, of medium size, bearing panicles of yellowish-white flowers in early August.

" **var. pendula.** A weeping variety.

" **violacea.** (15 to 20 ft.) This has not bloomed with us, but is said to bear violet-colored flowers.

PLATANUS ORIENTALIS (ORIENTAL PLANE).
See page 30.

Pin Oak. Privet Hedge.

QUERCUS PALUSTRIS (PIN OAK).
See page 32.

## STYRAX.

**Styrax Obassia.** (30 to 40 ft.) This new and handsome tree is a great acquisition. Its leaves are large, four to six inches in diameter; and beautiful white flowers, in racemes, are borne in May.

## TAXODIUM. Bald Cypress.

**Taxodium distichum.** (40 to 50 ft.) The columnar growth and beautiful foliage of the Deciduous Cypress call for its extensive use. Prune closely when transplanting.

## TILIA. Linden or Lime.

**Tilia Americana.** American Linden. Basswood. (50 to 60 ft.) An exceedingly fine, large-sized tree, of rapid growth, well suited for broad avenues, parks and public places, where it can develop. It has clusters of small, fragrant, yellow flowers in spring.

" **Europaea argentea.** Silver-leaved Linden. (30 to 35 ft.) A large-sized tree, forming a compact, round head. It is of rapid growth, and useful for street and avenue planting, as well as for ornamental purposes. The leaves are green above and silvery beneath, and hold their color late in the fall.

" **var. laciniata rubra.** (25 to 30 ft.) Has finely-cut leaves; and bright-red twigs in the winter season.

" **var. platyphyllos.** Large-leaved Lime. (40 to 50 ft.) This is an upright tree, of fine proportions and rapid growth. The foliage is rather larger than the common Europæa. A fine tree for street planting, and thrives in bleak places along the seacoast.

## ULMUS. Elm.

**Ulmus alata.** Winged Elm. (30 to 40 ft.) An American species of great merit. The branches have corky wings.

" **Americana.** American Elm. (50 to 60 ft.) Our native elm, Americana, is known everywhere, because of its lofty growth and gracefully drooping branches.

" **var. pendula.** Weeping Elm.

**Ulmus campestris.** European Elm. (40 to 50 ft.) Of lofty growth, smaller foliage, and less drooping habit than Americana.

" **crassifolia.** (20 to 30 ft.) A native sort, having small, shining-green leaves, and flowering late in autumn, instead of early spring.

" **fulva.** Slippery Elm. (40 to 50 ft.) This native elm makes a good shade tree, its foliage being large and abundant.

" **parvifolia.** (30 to 40 ft.) A Japanese species, much resembling crassifolia.

" **montana.** Wych Elm. (40 to 50 ft.) In many respects this fine European Elm resembles our Slippery Elm.

" **var. pendula.** Camperdown Weeping. (6 to 10 ft.) A beautiful object when grafted on tall stems, as it usually is. The branches shoot out almost horizontally. It can be trained to form an arbor if desired.

" **var. purpurea.** Purple-leaved Elm. There is a distinctly purplish hue to the foliage in spring and summer.

" **racemosa.** Cork Elm. (40 to 50 ft.) The bark is corky; the tree an upright, fast grower.

## ZANTHOXYLON. Prickly Ash.

**Zanthoxylon Americanum.** (10 to 20 ft.) This and the next are but little more than shrubs. Small white flowers are succeeded by clusters of black berries.

" **piperitum.** (10 to 15 ft.) The berries of this kind are decidedly ornamental, being of a reddish-black color.

## ZELKOVA. Siberian Elm.

**Zelkova crenata.** (40 to 50 ft.)

## ZIZYPHUS. Jujube.

**Zizyphus vulgaris.** (30 to 40 ft.) The tree has pretty, shining-green foliage. The fruit is edible, though with but little flesh.

TILIA EUROPÆA PLATYPHYLLA (EUROPEAN BROAD-LEAVED LINDEN).

See page 36.

# Deciduous Shrubs

FIGURES IN PARENTHESIS indicate about the height of the shrub at maturity.
THE TIME OF FLOWERING named is for the vicinity of Philadelphia.

### ABELIA.

**Abelia Chinensis (rupestris).** (5 to 6 ft.) A pretty Chinese shrub, producing clusters of white flowers in July.

### ALNUS. Swamp Alder.

**Alnus serrulata.** (10 to 12 ft.) Bush Alder. A native of low, moist ground. Its catkins are much admired in early spring.

### AMELANCHIER. Snowy Mespilus. June Berry.

**Amelanchier Botryapium.** June Berry. (2 to 3 ft.) Pure white flowers are borne profusely at the close of April. Edible berries follow.

" **var. alnifolia.** Dwarf June Berry. Makes but a small bush.

" **Canadensis.** Makes almost a small tree.

" **var. rotundifolia.** (4 to 5 ft.) A most beautiful shrub. Flowers profusely, and bears berries which are very good eating.

### AMORPHA. Indigo Shrub.

**Amorpha canescens.** (4 to 5 ft.) A small-sized, native shrub, bearing light-purple flowers in June.

" **fruticosa.** (6 to 7 ft.) This species is larger-growing than the last, forming a good-sized, spreading bush. The indigo-colored flowers are in finger-like spikes, three or more spikes in a cluster, with prominent yellow anthers. They expand the first week in June. It is used largely for massing in parks and on large estates.

### AMYGDALUS. Flowering Almond.

The long shoots of this shrub are full of double blossoms, one inch in diameter, about the first of May.

**Amygdalus nana.** White or Pink. (4 to 5 ft.)

### ANDROMEDA.

The Andromeda is useful for planting along the edges of woods, in masses, or with other shrubs of similar character on a lawn.

**Andromeda ligustrina.** (3 to 4 ft.) A pretty bush, bearing small bunches of white flowers, towards the close of May.

**Andromeda Mariana.** (2 to 3 ft.) The handsomest of all. Bears bell-shaped, white flowers, of great beauty, in early June.

" **racemosa.** (2 to 3 ft.) Of more slender growth than the last. The flowers are white, in long racemes, sweet-scented.

### AZALEA.

**Azalea amoena.** Evergreen; leaves small, almost round. A dwarf, compact grower. The second week in May it is covered with claret colored flowers. Besides making a conspicuous specimen it is used for planting around the edges of Azalea and Rhododendron beds.

" **calendulacea.** (3 to 4 ft.) The lovely flame-colored one of the Southern Alleghenies. Blooms about May 25th.

" **Mollis.** Chinese. The Mollis is of dwarf, sturdy growth, and has much larger flowers than any other hardy sort. There are two principal colors, red and yellow, but experimenters are getting shades of these colors.

" **nudiflora.** Wood Honeysuckle. (2 to 3 ft.) The beautiful pink flowers of this are eagerly sought for in the early spring days.

" **Pontica.** Ghent Azalea. (3 to 4 ft.) Existing in many colors, hardy and beautiful when in bloom, it is a favorite with planters. It flowers the latter part of May. It is largely used for planting in beds with Rhododendrons or with Azalea Mollis, making a particularly beautiful showing.

### BACCHARIS. Groundsel Shrub.

**Baccharis halimifolia.** Groundsel Shrub. (6 to 8 ft.) The whitish flowers, though not unattractive, are not as ornamental as the downy clusters of seed which appear in late summer. A good seashore shrub, not objecting to sandy soil.

### BERBERIS. Barberry.

**Berberis concinna.** (4 to 5 ft.) A lately-introduced species, appearing distinct from any other kind.

" **Fremontii.** (4 to 5 ft.) Small, blue, evergreen leaves.

AMYGDALUS NANA (FLOWERING ALMOND).
See page 38.

CORNUS MAS (CORNELIAN CHERRY).
See page 42.

HALESIA TETRAPTERA.
See page 46.

**Berberis Sieboldi.** (4 to 6 ft.) From Japan.

" **Thunbergi.** Japanese. (2½ to 3 ft.) This is a dwarf, spreading, Japanese species, with small, neat foliage and compact, rounded growth. The white flowers appear about the 25th of May, followed by berries, in great abundance, which towards the close of summer are of a deep-scarlet color, and they continue of this color all winter long. The foliage, too, is most brilliant in its autumnal coloring. It is much used for ornamental hedging, and for planting in masses.

" **vulgaris.** Common Barberry. (4 to 5 ft.) The pretty yellow flowers of this bush are produced about the 20th of May. It is of erect growth; and its prickly nature fits it for hedging. The berries completely cover the plant, and are of a purplish-red color. They remain on the plant nearly all winter.

" **var. purpurea.** Purple Barberry. (4 to 5 ft.) The same as the preceding one, but with pretty, purple foliage, which makes it very desirable for massing with other shrubs.

## BUDDLEIA.

**Buddleia curviflora.** (3 to 4 ft.) A shrub valued for its late-blooming qualities, its spikes of lilac-colored flowers appearing about the first week of August.

" **intermedia.** (3 to 4 ft.) The flowers, pale-lilac.

" **variabilis.** (3 to 4 ft.) Pale-pink; blooms in late August.

## CALLICARPA.

**Callicarpa purpurea.** (2 to 3 ft.) A Chinese shrub, the chief attraction of which is its long branches of violet-mauve berries in late autumn.

## CALYCANTHUS. Sweet Shrub.

**Calycanthus laevigatus.** (5 to 6 ft.) This fast-growing sort has been largely sold as floridus, but its flowers are hardly of equal fragrance.

" **occidentalis.** Western Sweet Shrub. Flowers much like the other, but they come rather later in spring.

## CARAGANA. Siberian Pea.

**Caragana arborescens.** (8 to 10 ft.) A very hardy, tall-growing shrub, not unlike a Laburnum in appearance, bearing pea-shaped, yellow flowers, in bunches of two to three, in the first week of May. A useful shrub for massing.

" **var. pendula.** (3 to 4 ft.) A weeping form of the preceding. Grafted on stems three to four feet in height.

## CARYOPTERIS. Verbena Shrub.

**Caryopteris Mastacanthus** (2 to 3 ft.) A new shrub, which is planted because of its blooming late in the fall, when but few shrubs are in flower. In the axil of each leaf-stalk is a bunch of bright-blue flowers. It continues in flower from the middle of September to the middle of October. An entire bed of this plant produces a striking effect.

## CASSIA. Senna Bush.

**Cassia Marylandica.** (2 to 3 ft.) A shrub-like perennial, bearing a profusion of yellow flowers in June.

## CEANOTHUS. Jersey Tea.

**Ceanothus Americanus.** (3 to 4 ft.) A small shrub, with a profusion of white flowers, which are in crowded panicles and appear in June. One of the best shrubs for shady places, the borders of woods or similar situations.

## CEPHALANTHUS.

**Cephalanthus occidentalis.** (4 to 5 ft.) A native shrub, bearing globular heads of white flowers, about the middle of July, which are similar in appearance to those of a Buttonball tree. It is largely used for giving a natural effect to plantings.

## CERCIS. Judas.

(See page 22.)

## CHIONANTHUS. White Fringe.

**Chionanthus Virginica.** (8 to 10 ft.) The beautiful, white, fringe-like flowers, and heavy, dark-green leaves of the White Fringe make it a desirable plant for many purposes. It is a large-growing shrub, making a fine foliage background for others. Late in the summer the large grape-like berries turn dark-purple, making an additional attraction.

## CITRUS. Hardy Orange.

**Citrus trifoliata.** (15 to 20 ft.) This orange bears small, pretty "oranges" too bitter for eating, but highly ornamental. It also makes a good hedge plant.

## CLERODENDRON.

**Clerodendron foetidum.** (4 to 6 ft.) Lilac-purple flowers in flat heads. Kills to the ground at Philadelphia. Blooms in August.

" **trichotomum.** This shrub-like species bears heads of white flowers with rosy-red calyx, sweet-scented, in the early days of September.

## CLETHRA. Sweet Pepper Bush.

**Clethra alnifolia.** The Clethra bears a profusion of white flowers, sweet-scented, in the early days of August.

CORNUS ALBA (RED-TWIGGED DOGWOOD).
See page 42.

### COLUTEA. Bladder Senna.

Colutea arborescens. (6 to 7 ft.) A large-sized shrub, bearing orange-yellow, pea-shaped blossoms, in bunches of about six, in early June. Curious bladder-like seed pods succeed. Often a second crop of flowers appears in the fall.

### COMPTONIA. Sweet Fern.

Comptonia asplenifolia. (3 to 4 ft.) Valued for massing, because of its pretty fern-like foliage.

### CORNUS. Dogwood.

(See page 22.)

Cornus alba (stolonifera). Red-twigged Dogwood. (4 to 5 ft.) This bears bunches of white flowers in early June. In winter the young shoots become of deep blood-red color, for which it is much valued. It should be cut to the ground every spring and allowed to make entirely new growth each summer to secure the best color to the wood, if wanted solely for winter effect.

" alternifolia. Blue Dogwood. (5 to 6 ft.) An extremely pretty, large shrub. It forms almost a flat head. The bunches of white flowers it bears about the close of May are followed by berries, which are of a deep-blue when ripe.

" Baileyi. A handsome new shrub, of upright growth, with dark-red branches, blooming nearly all summer.

" glabrata. (5 to 6 ft.) A Pacific coast species with small, shining leaves and white fruit.

" macrophylla (brachypoda). (7 to 8 ft.) From Japan.

" Mas. Cornelian Cherry. (8 to 10 ft.) One of the earliest of spring-blooming shrubs, bearing a profusion of small, yellow flowers along its naked branches in the early days of April. They are followed by bright-red berries, about the size of a cherry, which are very ornamental.

" var. variegata. Beautiful variegated foliage.

" paniculata. An upright-growing shrub; pretty leaves; bearing bunches of white fruit in autumn.

" pubescens. (5 to 6 ft.) From the Pacific coast. Has purplish branches and white fruit.

" sanguinea. (2½ to 3 ft.) Its reddish twigs in winter make it a very useful shrub.

" var. variegata. (4 to 5 ft.) Of the same character as the preceding, but with variegated foliage.

" sericea. (4 to 5 ft.) This is a reddish-stemmed sort, and a late bloomer, its corymbs of white flowers not appearing until the close of June. Its blue berries in October are very pretty.

" stricta. Closely approaching paniculata in general character.

### CORYLOPSIS.

Corylopsis pauciflora. Short racemes of yellow flowers are produced very early in spring—March or April.

### CORYLUS. Hazel.

Corylus Americana. American Hazel. (15 to 20 ft.) A useful shrub for forming thickets, as well as for its nuts.

" avellana. European Hazel-nut.

" var. laciniata. (8 to 10 ft.) A cut-leaved variety.

" var. purpurea. (8 to 10 ft.) Purple-leaved Hazel. Soon after the leaves expand they are almost black, but later on they fade to a light purple. It is valuable for planting in groups of large shrubs, to secure a color effect.

" rostrata. (3 to 4 ft.) An American species of bushy habit. Produces nuts of the well-known type.

### FILBERTS AND IMPROVED HAZEL-NUTS.

Interesting plants are the well-known Filberts or Hazel-nuts of improved kinds. The value of the nut for table use is well known. Their utility as an ornamental small tree is not so well understood. The large leaves make a good mass of foliage, and make them effective in landscape work.

### COTONEASTER.

Cotoneaster horizontalis. Its spreading growth and red fruit make it very desirable.

" Simonsi. A free-fruiting, red-berried sort, almost evergreen.

" Wheeleri.

### CRATAEGUS. Hawthorn.

Hawthorns are so well known that they need no description. Their sweet-scented flowers are followed by bright-red berries. They bloom about the second week in May. The native kinds are not so well known, but yet are very deserving, especially coccinea.

Crataegus aestivalis. The fruit of this almost equals small crab-apples in size.

" coccinea. American White Thorn. (10 to 12 ft.) This, besides its white blossoms, has very large scarlet fruit in the fall. It is the earliest hawthorn to flower, the blossoms opening about May 6th. When the fruit is ripe it is unusually attractive.

" cordata. Washington Thorn. (10 to 12 ft.) The small red fruit is in numerous clusters. The flowers are later than many hawthorns, not appearing till the middle of June.

" crus-galli. Cockspur Hawthorn. (10 to 12 ft.) The leaves are of a lustrous-green. Its long thorns and bushy growth have suggested its use for hedging.

CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS (VERBENA SHRUB).
See page 40.

ELÆAGNUS PARVIFOLIA (SILVER THORN).
See page 44.

**Crataegus oxyacantha.** English Hawthorn. (10 to 12 ft.) The "hawthorn" of the Old World, and its great hedge plant. Varieties: Double Rose, White, Paul's Scarlet, and rubra splendens, single rose. These double- and single-flowering sorts are most attractive shrubs. In addition to the above, we have about ten new and untried species.

## CYTISUS.

**Cytisus elongatus.** (2 to 3 ft.) A dwarf shrub, bearing pretty yellow flowers in May.

## DAPHNE.

**Daphne Cneorum.** (1 foot.) An evergreen, spreading sort, used largely for edging Rhododendron and Azalea beds. The flowers are pink, and very fragrant. They commence to expand the first week of May, and continue to flower for several weeks—in fact a few flowers may be gathered throughout the season.

" **Mezereum album.** (4 ft.) This beautiful and sweet-scented flowering shrub blossoms among the very first of those of spring. The white flowers appear on the naked stems in the first warm days of April.

## DESMODIUM.

The two species listed are properly Lespedezas, but have been so long in the trade under the name of Desmodium that we continue it here.

**Desmodium Japonicum (Lespedeza).** (3 ft.) This is really not a shrub, being almost herbaceous, but it pushes up from the base so shrub-like, that it has come to be classed as one. The flowers are white, and appear about September 15th.

" **penduliflorum (Lespedeza Sieboldi).** (3 to 4 ft.) Its habit is like the preceding one, but the flowers are rose-colored and profusely produced. A most beautiful plant. September.

## DEUTZIA.

Excepting the gracilis and Lemoinei, described in place, Deutzias are strong, erect-growing shrubs, bearing numerous small, elongated clusters of white or pinkish-white flowers in the early days of June.

**Deutzia crenata.** Single White, Double White, and Double Pink. (6 to 8 ft.)

" **Fortunei.** Single white. (6 to 7 ft.)

" **gracilis.** (2½ to 3 ft.) This species differs from the rest in being of a quite dwarf, bushy habit. The racemes of white flowers completely cover the plant, making it one of the most attractive shrubs of the season—May. It is largely used for forcing in greenhouses—blooming then about Easter.

**Deutzia Lemoinei.** Single white. (3 to 4 ft.) A hardy hybrid, partaking to a great extent of the character of gracilis, but of stronger growth. Good for forcing.

" **Pride of Rochester.** Double white, tinged pink. (6 to 7 ft.)

" **scabra.** Double white.

" **Sieboldiana.** (2 ft.) A Japanese shrub, of small growth, and white flowers in June.

" **Watereri.** Double white.

" **Wellsii.** Single white, tinged pink.

## DIERVILLA.

**Diervilla sessilifolia.** (3 to 4 ft.) A native shrub, of somewhat spreading habit, bearing loose heads of yellow flowers through July.

" **trifida.** (2 to 3 ft.) Of much the same habit as the other, but of smaller growth, and flowering in June.

## ELAEAGNUS. Silver Thorn.

**Elaeagnus longipes.** (5 to 6 ft.) The small white flowers are succeeded by reddish, edible berries, ripe in early July. Very ornamental.

" **parvifolia.** (8 to 10 ft.) This is the one usually called Silver Thorn, though all have silvery foliage. The flowers are sweet-scented, and the berries mottled-red.

" **pungens.** (4 to 5 ft.) A Japanese species, having brown stems and large fruit.

" **Simoni.** (3 to 4 ft.) An almost evergreen species. It flowers just before frost, the fragrance of the blossoms resembling that of a carnation.

" **umbellata.** (8 to 10 ft.) Very ornamental when its mottled-red fruit is ripe, in late October.

## EUONYMUS. Strawberry Bush. Burning Bush.

(See also Evergreens and Vines.)

**Euonymus alatus.** (5 to 6 ft.) Valued for its winged, corky branches.

" **atropurpureus.** American Burning Bush. As with all the species, the orange-colored pods of seeds in autumn beautify the bush.

" **Bungeanus.** A Chinese species; pods, light-pink; seeds, blood-red.

" **Europaeus.** European Burning Bush. (5 to 6 ft.) The seeds are of a light-yellow. Quite ornamental.

" **var. albus.** White-fruited variety of the preceding.

" **Hamiltonianus.** (10 to 15 ft.) A Chinese species, producing ornamental seeds of a pink color.

ELÆAGNUS LONGIPES.
See page 44.

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA (WHITE FRINGE).
See page 40.

WEIGELA.
See page 58.

### EXOCHORDA. Pearl Bush.

Exochorda grandiflora. (6 to 7 ft.) A most beautiful shrub, bearing racemes of large white flowers, which expand about May 15th, and entirely cover the bush at that season; and one we particularly recommend, where an unusually attractive specimen shrub is wanted.

### FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell.

The Golden Bell is known for its great beauty in early spring. There are two or three species, and all bear bright, golden-yellow flowers in April, just as soon as winter is over. Fortuni, intermedia, and suspensa are somewhat alike in general character.

Forsythia Fortuni. (5 to 6 ft.) This makes long, pendent shoots, being extremely pretty when its arched branches are full of golden-yellow flowers. Blooms second week in April.

" intermedia and suspensa. (6 to 7 ft.)

" viridissima. (5 to 6 ft.) This is the one most often found in cultivation. It is of stiffer, more bush-like growth than the others. The flowers are a shade lighter-yellow, and they open about the third week in April.

" var. variegata.

### GENISTA.

Genista scoparia. Scotch Broom. (5 to 6 ft.) The branches, almost rush-like in appearance, bear lovely yellow flowers.

### HALESIA. Snowdrop. Silver Bell.

Halesia diptera. (10 to 15 ft.) A southern species, quite hardy in Philadelphia. It has white flowers, and blooms early in June.

" Meehani. (10 to 12 ft.) In foliage, flower and habit quite distinct from the others. Sturdy, robust grower, flowers numerous, but smaller than those of the others.

" tetraptera. (15 to 20 ft.) This is most beautiful when covered with its "silver bell" flowers in early May. The resemblance to snowdrop flowers suggests its common name. It makes a small tree.

### HALIMODENDRON. Salt Tree.

Halimodendron argenteum. (5 to 6 ft.) A very hardy shrub, thriving in very sandy and salty places.

### HAMAMELIS. Witch-hazel.

Hamamelis Japonica. Japanese Witch-hazel. Quite unlike the next, this flowers in spring.

" Virginiana. (6 to 7 ft.) This looks a great deal like a common hazel in leaf and growth. It is peculiar because of producing its small, yellow flowers late in fall, just before frost comes.

### HIBISCUS SYRIACUS. Althaea.

(Rose of Sharon.)

These are extremely useful shrubs, blooming in great profusion at a season of the year when but few shrubs flower. The diversity of color in the different sorts makes it possible to use them in larger quantities in small places than would otherwise be the case. They are so well known that they need no description, every garden in the country possessing one or more of them. They make very pretty-flowering hedges, and by trimming them in the winter only—never in the summer—it does not prevent their flowering; as is the case with nearly all other flowering shrubs.

Hibiscus ardeus. Double lilac.
" bicolor. Cream, crimson centre.
" camellaeflora. White, light-pink centre.
" Comte de Flandre. Double dark-red.
" Duc de Brabaut. Dark-rose.
" Lady Stanley. Double blush-white.
" Leopoldi. Flesh-shaded rose.
" paeonaeflora. Rosy-purple.
" Seedlings. Mixed kinds.
" Single Mixed.
" " Pink.
" " Lilac.
" Totus albus. Single white.
" Variegated-leaved. Double red.

### HIPPOPHAE. Sea Buckthorn.

Hippophae rhamnoides. (6 to 8 ft.) A rigid-growing shrub, with leaves of silver color on the underside.

### HYDRANGEA.

Hydrangea arborescens. (4 to 5 ft.) A native sort, bearing corymbs of white flowers about the close of June.

" Hortensia Japonica caerulea. Flat heads of light-blue flowers. Fairly hardy.

" var. Otaksa. (2 to 3 ft.) It is the better for a little protection. Flowers pink.

" paniculata. (5 to 6 ft.) The heads of flowers maintain an erect position. Blooms in August.

" var. Early Flowering. (5 to 6 ft.) Flowers earlier, otherwise same as the preceding one.

" var. grandiflora. (5 to 6 ft.) The well-known "hardy hydrangea." When pruned back closely in winter, the heads of flowers are immense. It likes food, sunlight and moisture. It flowers in August.

" var. grandiflora. Tree Form. Grown as standards.

" quercifolia. (5 to 6 ft.) The oak-leaved hydrangea, as this is called, is admired chiefly for its handsome large leaves.

" radiata. (5 to 6 ft.) Valued mostly for the silvery color of the underside of its leaves.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA.
See page 46.

SPIRÆA ANTHONY WATERER.
See page 52.

### HYPERICUM. St. John's Wort.

Hypericum Ascyron. (1 to 2 ft.) A native, half shrubby species, producing its yellow flowers towards the close of July.

" aureum. (2 to 3 ft.) A shrubby species, having very large, yellow flowers.

" prolificum. (2 to 3 ft.) This is one of the more shrubby kinds The yellow blossoms are of good size, making of it a desirable bush.

### INDIGOFERA.

Indigofera Dosua. (2 to 3 ft.) A small shrub, bearing pink-colored flowers in midsummer.

### ITEA.

Itea Virginica. This native shrub bears racemes of white flowers in June. In autumn the foliage becomes of a rich-crimson.

### KERRIA.

Kerria Japonica (Corchorus). (3 to 4 ft.) Double, yellow flowers, produced abundantly in spring, and occasionally through the summer and autumn.

### LESPEDEZA.

Lespedeza bicolor. (5 to 6 ft.) This fine shrub bears sprays of rose-colored flowers in July and August.

### LIGUSTRUM. Privet.

Ligustrum Chinense. (5 to 6 ft.)

" Ibota. (5 to 6 ft.) A Japanese sort, with good-sized, shining-green leaves.

" ovalifolium (Californicum). (6 to 7 ft.) This is the one commonly called Californian Privet, and which has become so popular for ornamental hedging. In sheltered places it is evergreen. It makes a fine, large, specimen shrub, holding its leaves late into winter. The flowers are white, in spikes, and are quite odoriferous. See also "Hedge Plants."

" ovalifolium. Tree Form. Grown as little trees with sheared heads; these are very useful.

" var. tricolor. (6 to 7 ft.) Beautifully marked with yellow, green and white. It is an extremely ornamental shrub.

" Regeliana. Free-growing; good for hedging.

" vulgare. (5 to 6 ft.) European Privet. Formerly much used for hedges and still useful for the same purpose, as, in fact, are all privets. When grown as a single specimen it produces panicles of white flowers in June. Its black berries remain on the bush all winter, and are quite ornamental.

" var. variegata.

### LONICERA. Bush Honeysuckle.

Lonicera bella candida. (4 to 5 ft.)

" fragrantissima. (5 to 6 ft.) This Chinese shrub is greatly valued for its exceedingly sweet-scented, pinkish-white flowers, which appear in the earliest days of spring. It retains its leaves nearly or quite all winter. We would be justified in classing it as evergreen. It continues flowering a long time.

" grandiflora. Large pink flowers; one of the best.

" Morrowi. (4 to 5 ft.) Amber-colored berries of large size.

" Orientalis. Pink flowers.

" Phylomelae. (4 to 5 ft.) Rosy-pink flowers, in pairs, in each leaf axil, towards the close of April.

" Ruprechtiana. (4 to 5 ft.) The abundance of bright-red fruit, ripening in late June, is quite attractive.

" Sibirica. (4 to 6 ft.) Pinkish-white flowers, in pairs.

" Standishi. (4 to 5 ft.) Of much resemblance to fragrantissima, but rather bushier. Ripe red berries appear as early as the close of May.

" Tatarica. Yellow-berried Tartarian Honeysuckle.

" var. Red-berried Tartarian Honeysuckle. (4 to 5 ft.)

" var. grandiflora. (5 to 6 ft.) This fine variety has much larger pink flowers than the type. It blooms about the middle of May. It is also more compact in growth than the other sorts. One of the best.

### MYRICA. Wax Myrtle.

Myrica cerifera. (6 to 8 ft.) This Wax Myrtle is almost evergreen. The flowers are of no beauty, but berries succeed them which are covered with a white, waxy substance, which make the bush interesting. Invaluable for sandy places.

### NEVIUSIA.

Neviusia Alabamensis. (5 to 7 ft.) This bears fringe-like white flowers, in small bunches, along the shoots, in May.

### PALIURUS.

Paliurus aculeatus. Christ Thorn. (3 to 4 ft.) A low-growing, spiny shrub, with small, bright-green foliage.

### PAVIA. Dwarf Horse Chestnut.

Pavia parviflora. Panicles of white flowers in July. A very ornamental, dwarf bush.

### PHILADELPHUS. Mock Orange.

Philadelphus coronarius. (5 to 6 ft.) Sweet-scented. A prime favorite with planters because of its sprays of sweet-scented white flowers, which appear in the first days of June.

" var. aureus. Golden-leaved. (4 to 5 ft.) Its bright-yellow foliage is very attractive.

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS (ALTHÆA, ROSE OF SHARON).
See page 46.

Philadelphus coronarius nanus. Dwarf. (2 to 3 ft.)

" var. rosaeflorus plenus.

" var. semi-plenus. (3 to 4 ft.) Flowers partly double.

" grandiflorus. (5 to 6 ft.) A large-flowered, strong-growing sort. Sweet-scented.

" Lemoinei erectus. (4 to 6 ft.) The flowers of this species are more clustered than the older sorts. Flowers very sweet.

" var. hybrida. (4 to 6 ft.)

" Zeyheri. (5 to 6 ft.) This is somewhat similar to the first-named, coronarius.

" var. specissima.

## POTENTILLA. Shrubby Cinquefoil.

Potentilla fruticosa. (2 to 3 ft.) Of somewhat spreading habit, and bearing its yellow flowers freely from July to the close of summer.

## PRINOS. Deciduous Holly.

Prinos verticillatus. (6 to 9 ft.) A beautiful object when full of its red berries in autumn.

## PRUNUS. Plum.

Prunus Americana. Wild Plum. (7 to 8 ft.)

" Japonica. (6 to 8 ft.) A showy sort, bearing rose-colored flowers in profusion in late April.

" maritima. (6 to 10 ft.) Our native Beach Plum. Thrives well in sandy places.

" Myrobolana Pissardi. Purple-leaved Plum (7 to 8 ft.) One of the best purple-leaved shrubs there is, as it retains its color until the very last thing in fall, which no other shrub does. As early as April 15th it is often full of its small, white flowers.

" tomentosa. (7 to 8 ft.) Pink flowers, in early spring.

" triloba. Double-flowering Plum. (4 to 5 ft.) This is planted for its large, double, pink flowers, which are among the first of those of May.

## PUNICA. Pomegranate.

Punica granatum. (6 to 8 ft.) The pomegranate is hardy at Philadelphia when somewhat protected.

## PYRUS.

Pyrus arbutifolia. Choke Berry. (4 to 5 ft.) One of the most desirable of shrubs. The flowers are white, in clusters, and appear in such abundance as to entirely envelop the bush—about the second week in May. The flowers are followed by bright-red berries, which remain in perfection well into winter.

" Japonica (Cydonia Japonica). Japanese Quince. Fire Bush. (3 to 4 ft.) This is an old inhabitant of our shrubberies, its bright-red flowers in late April making a brilliant display. In early springs it flowers before the period mentioned. A useful, ornamental hedge plant.

Pyrus Japonica cardinalis. Scarlet.

" var. nivalis. Pure white, extremely pretty and uncommon.

" var. rosea alba. Light-pink. A beautiful sort that should oftener be used.

" Maulei. Brick-red.

" melanocarpa. The same as arbutifolia, but having black berries.

## RHAMNUS. Buckthorn.

Rhamnus cathartica. Common Buckthorn. (8 to 10 ft.) A very useful hedge plant. Very hardy.

" Caroliniana. (8 to 10 ft.) Foliage of a shining-green, and bears beautiful berries.

" crenulata. (4 to 6 ft.)

" Frangula. (8 to 12 ft.) A European species, with large, bright-green leaves.

" lanceolata. (4 to 6 ft.) A thornless, native sort, bearing small, red berries.

" Purschiana. (15 to 20 ft.) Quite a large shrub, bearing ornamental berries, which change from red to black.

## RHODOTYPOS.

Rhodotypos kerrioides. (4 to 5 ft.) A pretty, new shrub, bearing white flowers on the ends of its twigs. It commences to bloom about May 15th, and continues for a long while.

## RHUS. Sumach.

Rhus aromatica. (4 to 6 ft.) A spreading shrub, bearing orange-red berries, which ripen in June. In autumn the foliage changes to a beautiful scarlet.

" copallina. Shining Sumach. (4 to 6 ft.) Noted for its lustrous-green leaves, which are crimson in autumn, and its scarlet heads of seeds.

" Cotinus. Mist Shrub. Smoke Tree. (8 to 9 ft.) The large panicles of purplish, misty-looking flowers this bears in early June has gained for it the name of Mist Shrub, Smoke Bush, etc. In fall the leaves change to brown, red, and yellow colors.

" glabra. The leaves color beautifully in autumn.

" var. laciniata. (4 to 5 ft.) A beautiful variety, with finely-divided leaves, crimson in the fall. Should be planted where it may "sucker up" to make a large clump.

" Osbecki (semi-alata). (8 to 10 ft.) A Chinese species, which makes almost a small tree. Towards the close of July it produces large panicles of yellowish-white flowers.

" typhina. Stag's horn Sumach. (8 to 10 ft.) This grows in bush form, but when trained to a single stem it makes a small tree. In the fall it has the same brilliant foliage and scarlet heads of fruit that others have.

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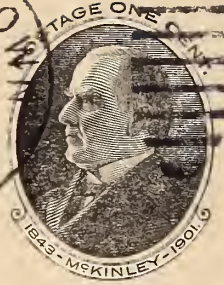


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LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM (CALIFORNIAN PRIVET).
See page 48.

### RIBES. Flowering Currant.

Ribes alpinum. European Mountain Currant. (2 to 3 ft.)

" aureum. Yellow Flowering Currant. (3 to 4 ft.) A very pretty shrub, flowering about May 12th. The blossoms are yellow, with pink stamens, and are sweet-scented. They appear in drooping racemes, which are quite handsome.

" Cynosbati. Wild Gooseberry.

" floridum. (3 to 5 ft.) The yellow flowers are followed by black, edible berries.

" Gordonianum.

" sanguineum. (3 to 4 ft.) This is the well-known red-flowered currant.

### ROSA. Rose.

#### RUNNING OR TRAILING ROSES.

The roses in this class are fitted for either climbing or trailing purposes; some are more fitted for trailing than others, and we should be pleased to select the best for the purpose desired if requested.

Arvensis. Light-pink; single.
Ayreshirea. Single white.
Baltimore Belle. White, pink in bud; double.
Crimson Rambler. Crimson; double.
Dawson. A beautiful, pink cluster rose; half-climbing.
Evergreen Gem. (Wichuraiana Hybrid.) White, yellow shade; double.
Gardenia. (Wichuraiana Hybrid.) Double; white.
Jersey Beauty. (Wichuraiana Hybrid.) Yellow in bud, lighter when open; double.
Manda's Triumph. (Wichuraiana Hybrid.) Double; creamy-white.
Multiflora. White; clusters; double.
Pink Roamer. (Wichuraiana Hybrid.) Pink; single.
Prairie Queen. Double; pink.
Setigera. (Wild Prairie Rose.) Single; pink.
Universal Favorite. (Wichuraiana Hybrid.) Light-pink; double.
White Rambler. White; double.
Wichuraiana. (Memorial Rose.) White; single.
Yellow Rambler. Yellow in bud, lighter when open; double.

#### BUSH ROSES.

Blanda. Single; pink.
Canina. " "
Carolina. " "
Cinnamomea. Single; pink.
Harrisoni. Yellow; double.
Hermosa. Pink.
Lord Penzance. Brier; coppery-yellow; single.
Lucida. Single; pink.
Madam Plantier. White; double.
Nitida. Single; white.
Persian Yellow. Yellow.
Rubifolia. Light-pink.
Rubiginosa. Sweet Brier; pink.
Rugosa. (Japanese Rose.) Red.
" alba. White.
" var. Blanc de Coubert. Double; white.

### RUBUS. Flowering Bramble.

Rubus fruticosus. Flowering Bramble. Double white. Of a trailing character.

" laciniatus. Cut-leaved.

" odoratus. Flowering Raspberry. (2½ to 3 ft.) A very pretty, large bush, which, towards the middle of June, is prettily clothed with rosy-purple flowers of large size.

" phaenicolasius. Wineberry. A Japanese species, with pretty foliage, canes and fruit.

" vitifolius. Pacific Dewberry.

### SAMBUCUS. Elder.

Sambucus Canadensis. Common Elder. (5 to 6 ft.) This is valued for its flat heads of flowers in June and its reddish-purple berries in the fall. Grows naturally in damp situations.

" var. aurea. (5 to 6 ft.) The golden foliage of this makes it in much demand. It makes a showy appearance when planted in shrub beds.

" var. laciniata. Cut-leaved. (5 to 6 ft.)

" var. White-berried. (5 to 6 ft.)

" pubens. (3 to 4 ft.) This is the Red-berried Elder, so valued for its display of red fruit in early summer.

" nigra. English. (8 to 10 ft.)

### SPIRAEA.

Spiraea arguta. (5 to 6 ft.) A species new in cultivation and already very popular. Its sprays of showy white flowers are considered at least the equal of any other Spiræa. The leaves are quite small.

" Billardi. (5 to 6 ft.) Bears spikes of rosy-pink flowers, about the middle of June, continuing to some extent all summer.

" Bumalda. (2 to 3 ft.) Bears numerous flat heads of rosy-pink flowers towards the middle of June, and continues to produce them until the close of autumn. It is of compact growth.

" var. Anthony Waterer. (2 to 3 ft.) A most beautiful variety of Bumalda. In habit of growth it is the same as its parent. The flowers are crimson in the bud and when first open, fading afterwards to a deep-pink It blooms about the close of June, and if the flowers are cut off as fast as they commence to decay, there will be a continuance of them throughout the season, to some extent.

ROSA RUGOSA (JAPANESE ROSE).
See page 52.

Spiraea callosa. (3 to 4 ft.) Flowers pink and in large, flat heads. Blooms the first week in July, and continues for several weeks.

" var. alba. (2 to 3 ft.) The same as the above, but with a very dwarf growth and white flowers.

" var. superba. (2 to 3 ft.) This, too, is of dwarf growth. The pinkish-white flowers appear in late June.

" carpinifolia. (3 to 4 ft.) A white-flowered sort, the blossoms appearing early in July, in upright spikes.

" Douglasi. Flowers pink; in finger-like panicles.

" Indica. Flowers pink; compact heads.

" opulifolia. (5 to 6 ft.) The flowers are white, in flat heads, opening about the first of June.

" opulifolia. Tree Form.

" var. aurea. The same as the preceding, but with golden foliage, which is very pretty in early spring.

" prunifolia. Single. (12 to 18 in.)

" var. fl. pl. Bridal Wreath. (4 to 5 ft.) The pretty, double white flowers are in bunches of twos and threes all along the almost leafless stems. They usually expand about May 1st.

" Reevesii. Single. (3 to 4 ft.) The beautiful clusters of white flowers appear about the 20th of May.

" var. fl. pl. Double. (3 to 4 ft.) The same as the preceding, but with double flowers, which open a few days later. Both are compact in their habit and have slim twigs and branches.

" Regeliana. (4 to 5 ft.) Dense panicles of pink flowers appear about the close of June. From young shoots of the same season there is often a fresh crop of flowers in late summer.

" rotundifolia. (3 to 4 ft.) This has clusters of white flowers in June. The leaves are round and of dark-green color; and habit of growth is quite graceful.

" salicifolia. (4 to 5 ft.) Flowers white, end of June.

" sorbifolia. Ash-leaved. (5 to 6 ft.) A distinct species, with large, compound leaves and large heads of white flowers.

" tomentosa. Pink. August.

" Thunbergii. (3 to 4 ft.) This has single white flowers, in bunches of two to four, along the almost leafless stems, generally in the first days of May. The leaves are narrow and of light-green color. It is very graceful in appearance, the branches being somewhat drooping.

" Van Houttei. (4 to 5 feet.) A very good kind, bushy and hardy, like Reevesii, but perhaps better. The flowers are white, in bunches, and appear in great quantities about May 15th. Its habit of growth is drooping and graceful, especially when in flower.

## STAPHYLEA. Bladder-nut.

Staphylea Bumalda. Japanese. (4 to 6 ft.) A small shrub, bearing clusters of white flowers in June.

" Colchica. Asiatic Bladder-nut. (8 to 10 ft.) This is of shrub-like growth, producing clusters of white flowers, not unlike a white lilac, which are much admired. Early May.

" trifolia. American Bladder-nut. (8 to 10 ft.) The flowers are not so conspicuous as those of the others, but still are beautiful. They appear towards the close of June.

## STEPHANANDRA.

Stephanandra flexuosa. (3 to 4 ft.) A compact-growing shrub, with small, hawthorn-like leaves, and bearing bunches of small, white flowers in early June.

## STUARTIA.

Stuartia Virginica. (10 to 12 ft.) The large, single white flowers are exceedingly beautiful.

## STYRAX.

Styrax Japonica. (8 to 10 ft.) A very valuable large shrub, producing clusters of pure white flowers in May.

## SYMPHORICARPOS. Snowberry.

Symphoricarpos racemosus. White-fruited Snowberry. (3 to 4 ft.) This shrub is very much valued for its white berries in the fall. It is very ornamental when planted in masses.

" vulgaris. (3 to 4 ft.) This one bears red berries, which, though not as large as those of the other one, are more thickly clustered along the stems. It is also used in large plantings, and for bordering masses.

" var. variegatus. Differing from the others in having variegated foliage.

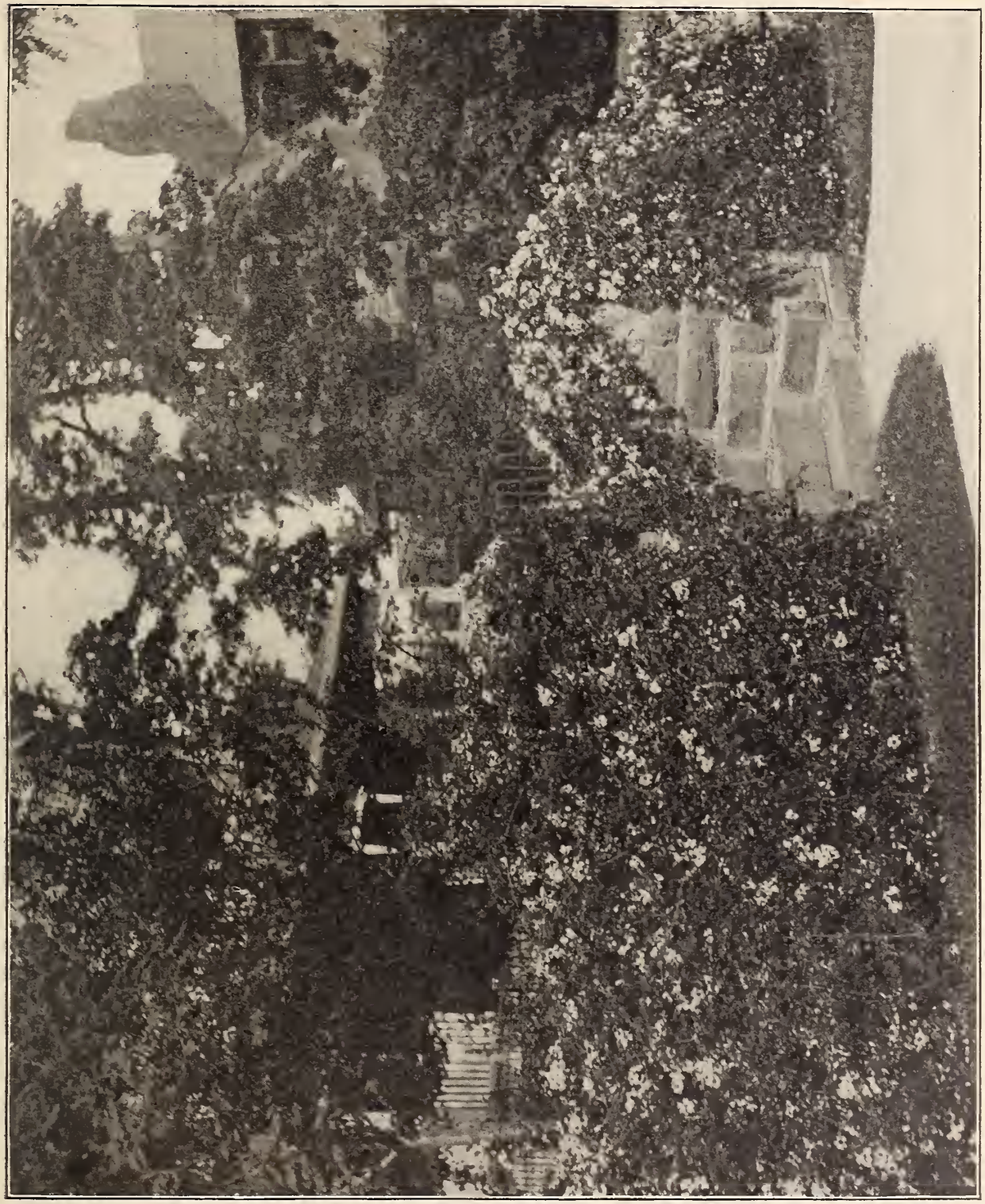
## SYRINGA. Lilac.

Syringa Emodi (villosa). (5 to 6 ft.) This species differs from the garden lilac. It has large, shining foliage and loose heads of whitish flowers. It blooms in early June, and is particularly useful on this account, other lilacs being out of flower then.

" Japonica. Japanese Lilac. (10 to 12 ft.) A large-growing species, bearing clusters of white, privet-like flowers. June.

" Josikaea. (5 to 6 ft.) Resembling Emodi a good deal, but this one has dark, lilac-colored flowers. It blooms the first week in June. It is distinct and valuable.

" Pekinensis. (10 to 12 ft.) Of general resemblance to the last, flowering in June.



ROSA WICHURAIANA HYBRIDS.
See page 52.

Syringa Pekinensis pendula. (5 to 6 ft.) A somewhat drooping form, of the privet-flowered section. Makes a pretty object grafted on tall stems.

" Persica. Persian Lilac. (7 to 8 ft.) The flowers are light-purple and in open heads, completely covering the bush. The habit is more open than that of the common lilac.

" var. alba. (7 to 8 ft.) The same habit, but with whitish-lilac flowers.

" Rothomagensis. (7 to 8 ft.) Differing but little from Persica, but the flowers are of a reddish-purple.

" vulgaris. (8 to 10 ft.) This and the varieties below mentioned are the true old garden lilacs. This one is the common purple, and, as with all its varieties, it blooms about the second week in May.

" var. alba. (8 to 10 ft.) The white form of the common lilac.

" var. Charles X. Purple, with reddish tint. White when forced.

" var. Mad. Lemoine. Double white. Fine.

" var. Mme. Casimir-Perier. Double white. Very good.

" var. Marie Legray. Single white. Very good.

" var. Michel Buchner. Double, pale lilac.

" var. plena. Double lilac.

" var. rubra insignis. Outside of petals red, lilac when open. For size of panicle and general beauty, this is the best of all the colored sorts.

## TAMARIX. Tamarisk.

Tamarix Africana. (7 to 8 ft.) The leaves of all the Tamarix are very small. This sort has light-pink flowers, in small, slender racemes, which appear towards the close of May. The Tamarisk thrives well at the seashore.

" Gallica. (7 to 8 ft.) Flowers in May.

" Indica. (7 to 8 ft.) Flowers in August.

" Japonica plumosa (Juniperina). Of general resemblance to others, but its light-pink flowers come in August.

" Odessana. (4 to 5 ft.) A newly-introduced species, of slender growth. The flowers are produced freely from July to September.

" tetrandra purpurea.

## UNGNADIA.

Ungnadia speciosa. Spanish Buckeye. (6 to 12 ft.) A rare Texan shrub, bearing small clusters of rosy-pink flowers in early summer.

## VACCINIUM.

Vaccinium corymbosum. (5 to 7 ft.) Colors beautifully in autumn.

## VIBURNUM.

All Viburnums have white flowers, mostly in flat heads, and with but one or two exceptions are noted for their handsome berries. "Snowballs" are among Viburnums.

Viburnum acerifolium. (3 to 4 ft.) Growth bushy, berries black, in pretty clusters. Will grow in shady places.

" cassinoides. (6 to 8 ft.) As its berries ripen they change from green to red and from red to black, often the three colors are on the cluster at one time.

" cotinifolium. (6 to 8 ft.) A desirable shrub, producing corymbs of white flowers early in May, followed by berries which become pink, red and black in turn as they ripen. Useful either as a single plant or in groups.

" dentatum. (6 to 8 ft.) A bushy sort, very pretty when its white flowers expand in early June. The berries which follow change to a black color when ripe.

" dilatatum. (5 to 6 ft.) The white flowers of this are succeeded by pretty red berries. One of the best in fruit.

" Lantana. A valuable species, greatly resembling cotinifolium, with smaller foliage, but the berries change color in the same way.

" macrocephalum. (8 to 10 ft.) Valued for its large, flat heads of yellowish-white flowers.

" molle. (8 to 10 ft.) Of much resemblance to dentatum, but of larger growth. The blue-black berries are handsome.

" nudum. (8 to 10 ft.) Handsome, large, shining-green leaves. A beautiful shrub. Loves moist ground.

" Opulus (Oxycoccus). High-bush Cranberry. (5 to 6 ft.) Flowers in large, flat heads in the latter part of May. The outer flowers are of good size, the inner ones quite small. In the fall it is full of bright-red berries.

" var. nanum. (1 to 2¼ ft.) This is a veritable dwarf. Good for an edging or the forepart of groups or beds of shrubs.

" var. sterilis. Common Snowball. (6 to 9 ft.) This well-known shrub finds great favor with planters. The large balls come singly, hanging by stems along the branches, expanding towards the close of May, a little in the advance of the Japanese.

" phlebotrychium. (4 to 5 ft.) Flowers white.

" plicatum. (6 to 7 ft.) Japanese Snowball. One of the best of shrubs. Of upright, bushy growth, entire leaves, and bearing heads of white flowers in great profusion, it stands unrivalled among shrubs. Much superior to the old snowball. It blooms towards the close of May.

GARDENIA ROSE.
See page 52.

**Viburnum plicatum rotundifolium.** (6 to 7 ft.) Large, round leaves; flowers and flower-balls larger than plicatum, and flowering a few days earlier. Very good.

" **prunifolium.** Sheepberry. (6 to 8 ft.) A large-growing shrub, bearing flat clusters of white flowers about the 15th of May, followed by black fruit in the fall.

" **Sieboldi.** (10 to 15 ft.) This bears clusters of white flowers about May 20th, succeeded by clusters of berries, changing from green to pink and from pink to bluish-black. The leaves are very large, heavy, and dark-green. It may be an evergreen in the South. It makes almost a small tree. A most desirable sort.

" **tomentosum.** (6 to 8 ft.) A very desirable species, bearing large, flat heads of white flowers, which perfect themselves about the second week of May. The berries which appear in August are remarkably showy, though small, becoming scarlet and then black.

" **Wrightii.** (6 to 7 ft.) Bears clusters of small, very beautiful red berries.

### VITEX. Chaste Shrub.

**Vitex Agnus-castus.** (3 to 4 ft.) Flowers are lavender-blue in eolor.

" **alba.** White-flowered.

" **incisa.** Similar to the above, but having cut-leaved foliage.

### WEIGELA. Diervilla.

Valuable spring-blooming shrubs, and many of them have occasional flowers through the summer. All grow to from 6 to 8 feet.

**Weigela Abel Cariere.**

" **amabilis variegata.** This is esteemed for its variegated leaves, as well as for its light-pink flowers.

" **arborea versicolor.** Dark-rose color.

" **candida.** White; blooming at the close of May.

" **Eva Rathke.** Crimson.

" **floribunda.** This fine, crimson-flowered one blooms towards the close of May. The white stamens projecting from the flowers are quite a feature.

" **Groenewegenii.** One of the vigorous, tall-growers. The flowers are dark-rose.

" **nana variegata.**

" **rosea.** The first introduced, and still one of the best. Its rose-colored flowers and good habit of growth make it much called for.

### XANTHOCERAS.

**Xanthoceras sorbifolia.** (6 to 8 ft.) A beautiful shrub; flowers white, with crimson centre, expanding in mid-May.

### ZANTHORHIZA.

**Zanthorhiza apiifolia.** (2 to 3 ft.) A low-growing, native shrub, bearing racemes of plum-colored, small flowers early in May.

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SPIRÆA SORBIFOLIA (ASH-LEAVED SPIRÆA).
See page 54.

# Evergreens

FIGURES IN PARENTHESIS indicate about the height of the plant at maturity.

### ABIES. (PICEA.) Spruce.

(See also Picea, page 64.)

Botanical authorities generally agree that what have been called Abies should be Picea, and vice versa, but we continue the names under which our customers have known the trees.

**Abies alba.** White Spruce. (25 to 30 ft.) A native tree of close, pyramidal growth. Its blue-gray foliage is much admired.

" **Alcockiana (Ajanensis).** (25 to 30 ft.) A beautiful tree, the underside of the foliage being of a silvery-blue color. We consider it one of the choicest of ornamental evergreens. An excellent tree for a specimen on a lawn.

" **Amorika.** (25 to 30 ft.) This species has somewhat silvery foliage, which well distinguishes it when of some size.

" **Canadensis.** Hemlock Spruce. (35 to 40 ft.) A lovely native tree, of loose, open growth, unless it be pruned, when it makes a very dense bush. Whether as a single specimen or as a hedge plant, it is hardly equalled.

" **Douglasii.** Douglas Spruce. (35 to 40 ft.) A beautiful, rapid-growing tree, with nice, dark-green foliage. It is a splendid tree for lawn planting, and is used in all work where a particularly choice tree is required. Ours is the hardy Colorado one.

" **Engelmanni.** (20 to 25 ft.) A Colorado evergreen of much beauty, its foliage being of a light-blue color.

" **excelsa.** Norway Spruce. (40 to 50 ft ) A well-known evergreen, extensively used. It is of a rapid growth. It is much used for hedging, as well as for single specimens, and for planting for shelter. As a hedge plant it is probably unsurpassed by any other evergreen, being hardy and making a dense, impenetrable hedge.

" var. **aurea.** The foliage of this is of a distinct yellow appearance.

" var. **Gregoriana.** (3 to 4 ft.) One of the dwarf forms, of which there are many.

" var. **inverta.** (12 to 15 ft.) A pendulous variety, of unique habit, similar to the Weeping Beech.

" var. **monstrosa.** A peculiar form of Norway.

**Abies excelsa pigmaea.** (2 to 3 ft.) Another dwarf form, in all its parts.

" var. **pyramidalis.** (25 to 30 ft.) A tall, slim, yet compact grower, of much use in plantings.

" var. **Remonti.** (5 to 6 ft.) Of dwarf, spreading growth.

" var. **Wales' Weeping.** The well-known Weeping Norway Spruce, maintaining a straight leader.

" **orientalis.** Oriental Spruce. (30 to 35 ft.) A most desirable sort. It has some resemblance to an exceedingly fine-leaved Norway Spruce, but is better. The tree is erect-growing, of fine outline, and with foliage of the darkest-green. A species that is always used when making a selection for lawn planting.

" **polita.** (25 to 30 ft.) A beautiful Japanese Spruce, the young wood of which is of a yellowish-tint. It is a rare and choice sort, and should be included when extra fine varieties are needed.

" **pungens.** Colorado Blue Spruce. (25 to 30 ft.) One of the handsomest of spruces. The foliage is silvery-blue, and the tree takes on a dense, shapely habit without any pruning. It is in great demand for lawn planting.

### ANDROMEDA.

(For Deciduous Andromedas, see page 38.)

**Andromeda calyculata.** (3 to 4 ft.) White flowers, in May.

" **(Leucothoe) Catesbaei.** The thick, shining leaves change in autumn to a deep-bronze. Its racemes of flowers are waxy-white.

" **floribunda.** (3 to 4 ft.) Valued for its bushy, evergreen character, and its racemes of white flowers in early spring.

" **Japonica.** (3 to 4 ft ) A beautiful species, having bright-green leaves and drooping racemes of waxy-white flowers. The blossoms expand early in May. This is one of the most beautiful of dwarf, broad-leaved evergreens, and one that has been largely planted during the past few years. It blooms with the first plants in spring,—the white flowers, with the dark-green foliage, making a beautiful contrast. It is valuable for planting on the outer edges of Rhododendron and Azalea beds, or along the borders of woods.

CALLUNA VULGARIS.
See page 62.

ABIES PUNGENS (Colorado Blue Spruce) AND RETINISPORA PLUMOSA AUREA.
See pages 60 and 66.

## ARCTOSTAPHYLOS.

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi. An evergreen creeper, making long, trailing shoots, well-clothed with reddish-green leaves. Small, white flowers are followed by deep-red berries.

## AZALEA.

Azalea amoena. The well-known Azalea, with small, evergreen leaves and rose-colored flowers, blooming early in spring.

## BIOTA. Chinese Arbor-vitae.

Biota orientalis. Chinese Arbor-vitae. (12 to 18 ft.) Of upright growth, slender, and bright-green foliage. Growth is flat, on twigs arranged mostly vertically.

" var. elegantissima. Rollinson's Golden. (8 to 10 ft.) Of a beautiful golden tint, when growth is young, changing to bronze in autumn. Upright habit.

" var. nana aurea. (5 to 6 ft.) Foliage of a bright-golden color. Growth close and compact.

" var. semper aurea. Another dwarf form of golden color.

## BUXUS. Box.

There are numerous sorts of box in cultivation, but excepting the Japonica and its varieties they all appear as varieties of sempervirens, the old box of our gardens.

Buxus Japonica aurea. Golden-leaved.

" var. rotundifolia. A broad-leaved, bushy-growing variety.

" sempervirens. The "box-edging" dwarf box.

" var. arborescens. Tree Box. (15 to 20 ft.) The old, well-known "tree box" of gardens.

" var. aurea variegata. Golden-leaved.

" var. decussata. Erect stems.

" var. elegantissima variegata.

" var. flava marginata.

" var. Handsworthii. Dark-green; broad leaves.

" var. minima glauca.

" var. myrtifolia. Small leaf.

" var. pyramidalis.

" var. variegata.

## CALLUNA. Scotch Heath.

Calluna vulgaris. (1 to 2 ft.) A low-growing, spreading evergreen, bearing purplish-white flowers in the early days of July. The blooming continues for some time. It will grow in shady places and in quite stony or sandy soil. The true heather of Scotland.

## CEDRUS.

Cedrus Atlantica glauca. Mt. Atlas Cedar. (50 to 60 ft.) It is surprising that this lovely tree has been so much overlooked. Its blue foliage is equal to many of the Colorado Blue Spruces. Quite hardy here.

Cedrus Deodara. Deodar Cedar. (50 to 60 ft.) Well known for its graceful growth and silvery foliage. While quite hardy here, it is not as hardy as the preceding in the extreme north.

" Libani. Cedar of Lebanon. (50 to 60 ft.) The true cedar of Mt. Lebanon. Quite hardy.

## CEPHALOTAXUS.

Cephalotaxus Fortuni. (8 to 10 ft.) A Japanese evergreen, of Yew-like appearance, but foliage broader.

## CRATAEGUS. Evergreen Thorn.

Crataegus Pyracantha Lelandi. The orange-colored berries, lasting all winter, give it great value.

## CRYPTOMERIA.

Cryptomeria Japonica. (30 to 40 ft.) One of the finest evergreens of Japan. Fairly hardy in Pennsylvania.

## CUPRESSUS.

Cupressus Lawsoniana. Lawson's Cypress. (40 to 50 ft.) A beautiful evergreen, from the Pacific coast, of a lovely green color.

" var. Allumii. Distinct foliage of silvery-blue, and of columnar growth.

" var. stricta viridis. (25 to 30 ft.) This forms a compact, upright growth which, with its beautiful, dark-green foliage, makes it much admired. Desirable as a specimen tree on a lawn or for planting in evergreen beds.

## DAPHNE.

Daphne Cneorum. A spreading, almost trailing shrub, forming pretty, green clumps. Early in May it produces heads of rosy-pink flowers of delicious fragrance, and other flowers follow occasionally throughout the season. A useful plant for edging beds of Rhododendrons or Azaleas.

## ERICA. Heath.

Erica carnea. A hardy sort; flowers pale-pink.

" stricta. (1 to 2 ft.) This heath has a stiff, upright growth. Flowers purplish.

" vagans capitata. (1 to 2 ft.) This has small, whitish flowers, with purplish lip, which appear the first week of July, and continue for some time.

## EUONYMUS.

Euonymus Sieboldianus. (8 to 10 ft.) Of upright growth, and bearing pretty pink seed-pods in the fall. Of half-evergreen character.

## ILEX. Holly.

Ilex aquifolia. English Holly. (8 to 10 ft.) Bright-green leaves.

" crenata. A hardy Japanese species, with small leaves and black berries.

" opaca. American Holly.

ANDRÓMEDA JAPONICA.

See page 60.

## JUNIPERUS. Juniper.

A most useful genus of evergreens, but one so mixed in nomenclature that it is most difficult to properly arrange them. We therefore list them in alphabetical order, irrespective of proper division. They rank among the hardiest evergreens.

Juniperus aurea. Douglas' Golden. A flat-topped, spreading variety, with lovely golden foliage.

" Chinensis. Chinese. (8 to 10 ft.) Of free, upright growth.

" var. argentea. Compact growth, silvery foliage.

" communis. (6 to 8 ft.) Common upright Juniper.

" Hibernica. Irish Juniper. (6 to 8 ft.)

" Japonica aurea. Golden-tinted foliage.

" Neaboriensis. Of pyramidal growth.

" pendula. (6 to 8 ft.) A weeping form, of pretty appearance.

" prostrata. (1 to 1½ ft.)

" Sabina. (3 to 4 ft.) Of low, open-top growth, a pretty and desirable sort. Bright-green in color.

" Schottei. (6 to 8 ft.)

" stricta. (3 to 4 ft.) A silvery-blue sort, of dwarf, compact growth.

" suecica. Swedish. (6 to 8 ft.)

" var. compacta. (4 to 5 ft.)

" Virginiana. Red Cedar. (30 to 40 ft.)

" var. alba spica. White-tipped.

" var. aurea elegans. Golden-tipped.

" var. glauca. Bluish foliage.

" Waukegan. Of almost trailing habit.

## KALMIA. Mountain Laurel.

Kalmia angustifolia. Narrow-leaved. (3 to 4 ft.) The rosy-purple flowers come in the first days of June. Though smaller than the one following, these flowers are in denser clusters and showy.

" latifolia. (6 to 8 ft.) Of stout growth and large foliage The pinkish-white buds show quite white flowers when expanded. They are in their prime about the middle of June. Kalmias are useful for planting in woods or with Rhododendrons and Azaleas.

## LIBOCEDRUS.

Libocedrus decurrens.

## LIGUSTRUM. Privet.

Ligustrum Japonicum. Evergreen Privet. A thoroughly evergreen species, foliage shining-green.

## MAGNOLIA.

Magnolia grandiflora. This grand evergreen is hardy at Philadelphia when planted in sheltered positions.

## MAHONIA. Berberis.

Mahonia aquifolia. (3 to 4 ft.) The foliage, green in summer, changes to bronze in winter. Its clusters of yellow flowers expand early in spring.

" Japonica. (3 to 4 ft.) The leaves are holly-like, large, deep-green, and do not change to bronze in winter.

## PICEA. (Abies.) Fir.

(See also Abies, page 60.)

Picea Appolonica. (35 to 40 ft.) Resembling the Nordmann.

" balsamea. Balsam Fir. (40 to 50 ft.) Well known for its odoriferous foliage.

" Cephalonica. Grecian Silver Fir. (50 ft.) A choice sort. Leaves silvery-green.

" Cilicica. (35 to 40 ft.) Approaching the well-known Nordmann Fir, but quite distinct and beautiful.

" concolor. Colorado Fir. (30 to 40 ft.) A stately and beautiful sort. The foliage of this is of a silvery-green color. It is a fairly rapid grower, and is a most desirable sort for the lawn. Extremely hardy, and a good companion for the Colorado Blue Spruce.

" Nordmanniana. Nordmann Fir. (35 to 40 ft.) One of the best of all. The foliage is of the darkest green, a color retained all winter. It forms a tree of beautiful proportions, and is quite hardy.

" numidica. (35 to 40 ft.)

" pectinata. European Silver Fir.

" Pichta. Siberian Silver Fir.

" sub-alpina. (25 to 30 ft.) In its pretty, soft foliage, it has a character entirely different from any other. Slow-growing.

" Veitchii. Japanese. (40 to 50 ft.)

## PINUS. Pine.

Pinus Austriaca. (40 to 50 ft.) Austrian Pine. Well known for its hardy character. A robust-grower, with long, stiff, dark-green leaves.

" Cembra. Stone or Swiss Pine. (6 to 8 ft.) Where a dwarf pine of conical growth is required, this is the one to plant. Its growth is very slow.

" densiflora. (30 to 40 ft.) A rapid-growing Japanese species, with rich-green foliage.

" excelsa. Himalayan Pine. Lovely, long, drooping, silvery foliage.

" flexilis. (30 to 40 ft.) A hardy, soft-foliaged pine, from Colorado.

" Mugho. Dwarf Mountain Pine. Of compact, spreading growth ; it keeps below four feet in height for many years.

AZALEA AMOENA IN BLOOM.
See page 62.

**Pinus resinosa.** Red Pine. (40 to 50 ft.) A sturdy, heavy-growing pine, with soft, long needles.

" **rigida.** Pitch Pine. (40 to 50 ft.) The heavy growth and bright-green foliage call for ornamental planting.

" **Strobus.** White Pine. (40 to 50 ft.) This useful native species is very well known. The foliage is of a silvery-green. There is no prettier native pine; and it is not over particular as to situation.

" **var. compacta.** (3 to 4 ft.) A bushy, slow-growing variety.

" **sylvestris.** Scotch Pine. (30 to 35 ft.) This has silvery-colored leaves, which, with its hardiness and robust growth, causes it to be much planted.

## RETINISPORA. Japanese Cedar.

Botanical authorities make all varieties of Retinisporas as belonging to one or the other of two species, obtusa and pisifera. Originating as they did in Japan, it is almost impossible to say certainly to which one to refer any kind, so we list them under the names we received them. Retinisporas are useful for planting as specimens or in groups when evergreens of medium size are needed.

**Retinispora filifera.** (15 to 20 ft.) Has slender, string-like, drooping shoots. Quite distinct from any other.

" **var. aurea.** (15 to 20 ft.) A golden form of the preceding.

" **lycopodoides.** (8 to 10 ft.) Distinct and pretty.

" **obtusa.** (20 to 25 ft.) A free-growing evergreen, of bright-green foliage.

" **var. compacta.** (5 to 6 ft.) A compact, beautiful form.

" **var. compacta aurea.** (5 to 6 ft.) Well distinguishd by its golden foliage.

" **pisifera.** (20 to 25 ft.) An evergreen of tree-like character when mature. The underside of foliage is silvery.

" **pisifera aurea.** (15 to 20 ft.) Grows to a large size, and makes a nice tree of pyramidal outline. It is beautifully golden-tinted and of nice habit. It is a great favorite.

" **plumosa.** (15 to 20 ft.) Compact-growing, and makes a nice ornamental tree.

" **var. aurea.** (15 to 20 ft.) One of the best known and most valued of all, because of its golden color. It makes a compact growth of much beauty.

" **var. argentea.** Sparsely colored with white variegation.

" **squarrosa.** (15 to 20 ft.) This valued sort has steel colored foliage and makes a tufty, compact growth. It grows to a large size, but by pruning can be kept down to almost any size, as, in fact, can all Retinisporas.

## RHODODENDRON.

Rhododendrons should have a light soil, well drained, and a position slightly shaded if possible. It pays to treat them well, and to go to some expense preparing the bed thoroughly.

**Rhododendron maximum.** Mountain Laurel. (8 to 12 ft.) This species has light-pink, almost white, flowers, which come late, in July.

" **punctatum.** (4 to 6 ft.) A small-growing, hardy native, producing pale-rose flowers.

" **hybrids.** This embraces the beautiful sorts common in cultivation.

## SCIADOPITYS. Umbrella Pine.

**Sciadopitys verticillata.** (25 to 30 ft.) Hardy and beautiful. Shining-green foliage, arranged in whorls.

## TAXUS. Yew.

**Taxus adpressa.** Japanese Yew. (10 to 12 ft.) A bushy, spreading species, with short, very dark-green leaves. Distinct.

" **baccata.** English Yew. (30 to 40 ft.) Of large, open, spreading growth. Dark-green foliage. It makes a desirable hedge plant, as well as a specimen evergreen.

" **var. aurea.** Golden Yew.

" **var. elegantissima.** Golden-leaved.

" **var. Hibernica.** Irish Yew. (8 to 10 ft.) Of tall, slim growth and beautiful dark-green foliage, it is of great use to planters. As with all yews, it winters better when shaded from the sun during the cold months of winter.

" **var. Hibernica aurea.** Golden Irish Yew.

" **var. pyramidalis.** Has a habit of growth perceptibly more erect than the type.

" **var. Washingtoni.** (8 to 10 ft.) The foliage is tinged with variegation. The growth is dwarf and spreading.

## THUJA. Arbor-vitae.

**Thuja occidentalis.** American Arbor-vitæ. (10 to 12 ft.) Its tall, columnar growth fits it nicely for hedging and screening, as well as for single-specimen purposes. The following sorts are all varieties of it:

" **var. aurea.** George Peabody. (8 to 10 ft.) Lovely, golden-tipped foliage.

" **var. ericoides.** Heath-leaved. (6 to 8 ft.) The foliage is of heath-like appearance.

" **var. filifolia.** (8 to 10 ft.) Foliage somewhat crested.

" **var. globosa.** (3 to 4 ft.) Dwarf, globe-shaped; very slow grower.

PICEA NORDMANNIANA (NORDMANN FIR).

See page 64.

**Thuja occidentalis horizontalis.** (6 to 8 ft.) The growth more spreading than usual.

" **var. Hoveyi.** (3 to 4 ft.) Dwarf, light-green foliage, round growth.

" **var. Little Gem.** (1 ft.) A dwarf among dwarfs.

" **var. Meehani.** Meehan's Golden. (6 to 9 ft.) Of broader growth than usual. Foliage tipped with gold.

" **var. pumila.** (3 to 4 ft.) Dwarf, rounded growth, rich-green color.

" **var. pyramidalis.** (10 to 12 ft.) Close-growing, fine green, columnar habit.

" **var. Sibirica.** Siberian. (6 to 9 ft.) Slow-growing, broad-spread, conical outline.

" **var. Sibirica variegata.** (6 to 9 ft.) Leaves slightly variegated.

" **var. spiralis.** (8 to 9 ft.) The growth is arranged in a somewhat twisted manner.

" **var. Tom Thumb.** (5 to 6 ft.) Very pretty, neat foliage; compact and dwarf.

" **var. Victoria.** (8 to 9 ft.) The edges of foliage tipped with white.

## THUJOPSIS.

**Thujopsis borealis.** Nootka Sound Cypress. (20 to 30 ft.) Broad at base, and conical-growing. A beautiful evergreen from Oregon.

## ULEX.

**Ulex Europaea.** Furze. (3 to 4 ft.) A prickly, odd-looking, spreading shrub, bearing yellow flowers.

## YUCCA. Adam's Needle.

**Yucca angustifolia.** Rocky Mountain Yucca. (2 ft.) This sort has very narrow leaves and blooms before the others, in the second week of June.

" **filamentosa.** (2 ft.) The well-known garden Yucca, blooming towards the close of June. It is the best-known and most largely-planted of all Yuccas.

" **var. pendulifolia.** (2 ft.) A variety of the preceding, which has slender panicles of flowers and narrow, recurved leaves.

" **gloriosa.** (5 ft.) This is a desirable plant of tree Yucca. Variety recurvifolia has prettily recurved foliage.

GROUP OF EVERGREENS.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII (JAPANESE IVY).

See page 70.

# Vines and Climbers

### ACTINIDIA.

**Actinidia arguta.** A strong-growing Japanese Vine, with rather large leaves, and bearing white, purple-centered flowers.

### AKEBIA.

**Akebia quinata.** A rapid-growing, beautiful vine, bearing five-fingered leaves and plum-colored, sweet-scented flowers, which appear with the leaves towards the close of April. We consider it a splendid vine for covering porches, trellises, or for running over banks or barren spots.

### AMPELOPSIS.

**Ampelopsis bipinnata.** A fast-growing vine.

" **Veitchii.** Japanese Ivy. (Self-climber.) Now well known as the best of all vines for clinging to walls of buildings, etc. Its rich crimson foliage in the fall is greatly admired.

" **Virginica (quinquefolia).** Virginia creeper. (Self-climber.) A most useful vine, too strong for dwellings, but excellent for walls and other places. The foliage is handsome in the fall.

### ARISTOLOCHIA. Pipe Vine.

**Aristolochia Sipho.** Dutchman's Pipe. The common name comes from the resemblance of the flowers to an old-style pipe. The leaves are very large.

" **tomentosa.** This has smaller leaves, and does not present the strong growth of the other.

### BERCHEMIA. Supple Jack.

**Berchemia volubilis.** This rapid climber is noted for its reddish bark and its supple, tough stems.

### BIGNONIA. Trumpet Vine.

**Bignonia capreolata.** Evergreen. (Self-climber.)

" **grandiflora.** Chinese Trumpet Vine. (Self-climber.) This beautiful species bears large, yellowish-scarlet flowers. It is less rampant of growth than the next.

" **radicans.** Common Trumpet Vine. (Self-climber.) A most useful, strong-growing native vine, clinging tightly to whatever its growing shoots touch, and bearing clusters of scarlet flowers in July and Aug.

" **var. Thunbergii.** (Self-climber.) This has flowers more crimson-colored than radicans.

### CELASTRUS. Staff Vine.

**Celastrus articulatus.** From Japan. Flowers and fruits when quite small. Very ornamental.

" **punctatus.** Rather less vigorous grower than the other.

" **scandens.** Our native Staff Vine, Bitter-sweet, etc. The scarlet fruit pods of all the species are highly ornamental.

### CLEMATIS.

**Clematis coccinea.** A pretty, herbaceous sort, with bell-shaped, scarlet flowers.

" **Flammula.** Sweet Clematis. Blooms early in July.

" **paniculata.** A new introduction from Japan. It is a strong, rapid and vigorous grower, and in late summer it produces sheets of medium-sized, pure white flowers of the most pleasing fragrance. It is perfectly hardy and finely adapted for covering trellises or fences. The flowers expand towards the close of August.

" **Virginiana.** Wild Clematis. A strong, vigorous grower. White flowers in clusters, followed by feathery white seeds.

" **Vitalba.** English Clematis, Virgin's Bower. Of much resemblance to the last named, and like it, of extremely fast growth.

" **Viticella.** Flowers purple, about two inches in diameter.

" **var. Kermesina.** Flowers dark-red.

### LARGE-FLOWERED CLEMATIS.

**Azurea grandiflora.** Lilac.

**Bangholme Belle.** White.

**Duchess of Edinburgh.** White ; double.

**Jackmanni.** Rich violet-purple.

**Lanuginosa Belisaire.** Lavender.

**Star of India.** Reddish-plum.

### DECUMARIA.

**Decumaria barbara.** A native vine, leaves large, shining-green ; clusters of white flowers in June. Clings as ivy does.

### DIOSCOREA. Chinese Yam.

**Dioscorea Batatas.** Cinnamon Vine. Well known, and much used because of its fast growth.

AMPELOPSIS VIRGINICA (VIRGINIAN CREEPER).
See page 70.

LONICERA HALLEANA. (HEDGE OF HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE.)
See page 72.

DOLICHOS. (Pueraria.) Kudzu Vine.

**Dolichos Japonicus.** An extremely fast-growing vine, with very large leaves, and bearing small racemes of rosy-purple, pea-shaped flowers towards the close of August.

EUONYMUS.

**Euonymus radicans.** This is a self-clinging vine, slow-growing until it gets well started. It clings to walls as ivy does.

" **var. variegatus.** Foliage variegated.

GELSEMIUM. Carolina Jasmine.

**Gelsemium sempervirens.** Though this lovely yellow-flowered vine will live out as far north as Philadelphia, it is partly injured, so that its flowering is uncertain.

HEDERA. Ivy.

**Hedera Helix.** English Ivy. The old, common ivy. This is hardy here, and does especially well when planted on the eastern or northern side of buildings, where it is free from the sun in winter.

" **var. Tree Form.** Grown as bushes on single stems. Several varieties with variegated leaves and black and yellow berries.

HYDRANGEA.

**Hydrangea scandens.** Climbing Hydrangea.

JASMINUM.

**Jasminum nudiflorum.** Yellow Jasmine. The beautiful yellow flowers expand as soon as winter disappears.

" **officinale.** Though known as the hardy white Jasmine, it will not stand north of Philadelphia without some shelter.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle.

**Lonicera brachypoda.** Japanese Evergreen.

" **var. aurea reticulata.** A golden-leaved, beautiful variety.

" **Halleana.** One of the fastest growers of all. Excellent where a rapid grower is wanted. The cream-colored flowers come late in June, and it blooms a little through the summer and freely in the fall.

**Loncera Sinensis.** Chinese Honeysuckle. The foliage is reddish-green. The flower buds are red, white inside, as shown when expanded. Combines well alternated with the green-leaved kinds.

LYCIUM. Matrimony Vine.

**Lycium Chinense.** A neat, half-climbing plant, bearing small, light-pink flowers in summer, followed by berries which turn to a beautiful scarlet in the fall, when it is very ornamental.

MENISPERMUM. Moon Seed.

**Menispermum Canadense.** Bears clusters of small yellow flowers. Of rapid growth.

" **Dauricum.** Deep-green foliage; growth less strong than the other.

PERIPLOCA.

**Periploca graeca.** Silk Vine. Fast-growing, with shiny foliage; star-shaped, purple flowers, in June.

VITIS. Grape.

**Vitis aestivalis.** Wild Grape.

" **cordifolia.** Wild Grape.

" **heterophylla variegata.** Japanese ornamental-foliaged variety. Both leaves and berries are very pretty.

" **Labrusca.** Wild Grape.

" **riparia.** Wild Grape.

ROSES. (See page 52.)

WISTARIA. Glycine.

**Wistaria frutescens.** Native species. The purplish-white racemes expand towards the close of May, later than the Chinese.

" **magnifica.** Of much resemblance to the frutescens, but the flowers are in rather larger bunches and are lighter.

" **multijuga.** Japanese. This bears racemes of flowers two to three feet in length and of light-purple color. Flowers at the close of May.

" **var. alba** is a pure white-flowered sort.

" **Sinensis.** Chinese. Purplish-white flowers borne in May.

" **var. alba.** White-flowered.

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## POTTED VINES

Special attention is directed to our stock of Potted Vines. We grow them with more care than is customary. Many plants are carefully staked and trained, and all are of extra value. They can be transplanted easily; in fact, can be moved with success all through the summer months. Their use insures highly satisfactory results.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA.
See page 70.

POT-GROWN VINES (ROSA WICHURAIANA).
See page 72.

# Hedge Plants

## Directions for Planting

SOIL.—In planting hedges, care should be taken to secure a quantity of good top-soil with which to fill in about the roots of the plants. This is especially the case when evergreen hedges are to be planted, as they require a great deal of nourishment to keep them healthy and of a good, rich color. Well-rotted stable manure should also be worked in the trench with the soil. Do not cramp the roots in a small, narrow trench; dig a good, wide one so that the roots can be spread out flat and still not touch the sides of it.

MANURE.—After the trees are planted, put a coating of manure on the surface of the soil around the plants, covering all the earth that has been disturbed in the planting. This mulch should be left on for a year, and finally worked into the ground.

EVERGREENS, running in size from 12 to 24 inches, can be planted about 8 to 12 inches apart in the rows; but the larger sizes, from 2½ to 3½ feet, must be set about 18 inches apart. They should be pruned when planted; it tends to make the plants more bushy, making the shapening of the hedge an easy matter afterwards.

DECIDUOUS PLANTS.—The distance these should be set apart will depend mainly upon the character of the plants purchased. One- and two-year-old seedlings or cuttings should be set about six inches apart, though if planted in a double row they may be set 8 inches apart. Bushy transplanted stock in sizes from 2 to 3 feet may be set 12 inches apart, or if in double rows, 15 inches apart. Larger plants should be set according to their size.

DOUBLE-ROW HEDGES.—These are made where a very thick and dense hedge is required, and they make much the best hedges under any condition. The plants are set in two rows, each row about 6 to 9 inches apart, according to the size of the plant used, and the plants from 6 to 15 inches apart in the rows.

OUR PLANTS are particularly fine for hedging purposes, especially those marked "Trans." These, if set out as directed, and cut back to within a few inches of the ground, will push up strong stems and form a very thick, bushy hedge. They will make a good, strong hedge if not pruned back at once, but we always advise pruning as being the best plan in the end. The seedling plants will also make good hedges in time, though naturally not as soon as the transplanted stock. They must be cut to the ground as soon as planted, and if cut back again the second year they will make even a stouter hedge. These plants are particularly useful when it is intended to plant double rows. Strong-growing plants like the Honey Locust, Osage Orange, and Buckthorn, are nearly always sold as seedling plants, it being seldom that transplanted stock is used.

### EVERGREENS.

A tall, slender evergreen hedge is best formed of the American Arbor-vitæ. For a dense, bushy hedge, either the Hemlock or Norway Spruce can be used, the former being the most graceful and is especially suitable for location in dry and stony ground,—in fact, it quite objects to a wet soil.

Box edging is the accepted plant for bordering walks,—especially those in old-fashioned gardens and formal gardening.

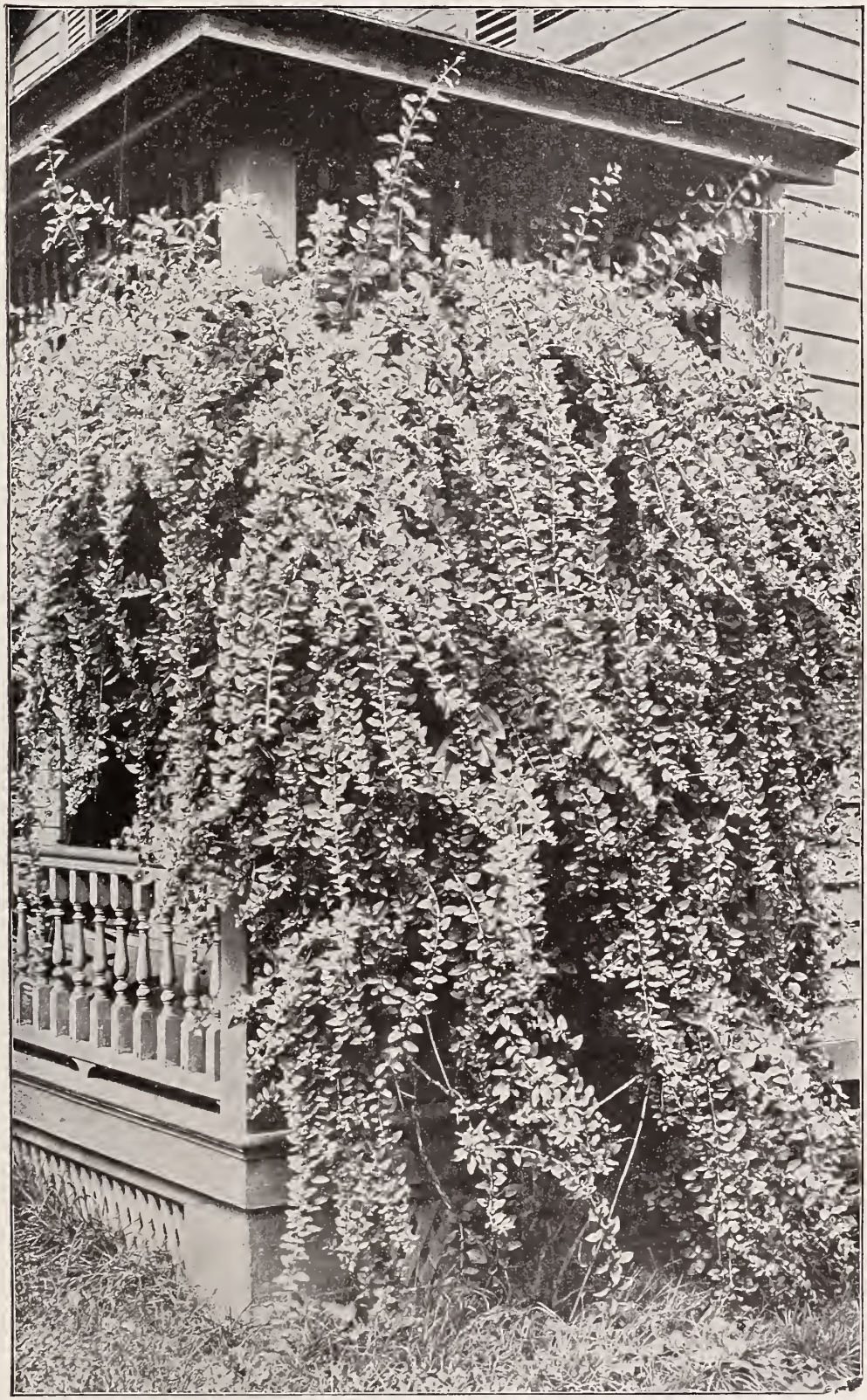
### DECIDUOUS.

**Althaea.** These plants make one of the most beautiful flowering hedge plants, blooming at a season when few other plants are in flower. The large Hollyhock-like flowers make a very attractive appearance, especially when the hedge is composed of different varieties.

**Barberry, Purple-leaved.** Maintains a beautiful, dark-red color till late autumn.

" **Thunberg.** Of all deciduous shrubs, we know of none that we would recommend as highly for a low, dwarf hedge, as we do this. The twigs and branches are quite spreading, and they are completely covered with small thorns. The plant grows extremely thick right from the ground, frequently sending strong shoots from the collar. It will not make a hedge of more than 3 or 4 feet in height in many years. It requires little pruning to keep it in shape. The leaves are small, light-green, and towards fall assume a brilliant scarlet color. The berries also turn bright-scarlet when they are ripe.

**Beech, European.** The European Beech is used quite as much as the American, and it has the additional advantage of being more twiggy and of holding its



LYCIUM CHINENSE.

See page 72.

dead leaves throughout the winter. On this account it makes more of a screen in the winter than any other deciduous hedge plant. The Beech should be sheared as often as necessary in order to keep it bushy, and when planted it should be cut to the ground several times in order to make it thick at the bottom.

**Buckthorn.** While being used as an ornamental hedge, it is perhaps in greater demand for hedging around farms and large places. It makes a very stiff and solid hedge, and if cut back to the ground several times after planting, it becomes very thick at the bottom. It is extremely hardy, and is in great demand on this account in the northern and northwestern States.

**Hawthorn, Cockspur.** The numerous, long thorns of this species, and the broad, ornamental foliage, make it a very desirable hedge plant. We recommend it highly.

**Honey Locust.** This is also used largely for farm hedges, and being one of the hardiest plants it is in great demand in the very cold States. The stems are very prickly, and it is one of the best defensive hedges.

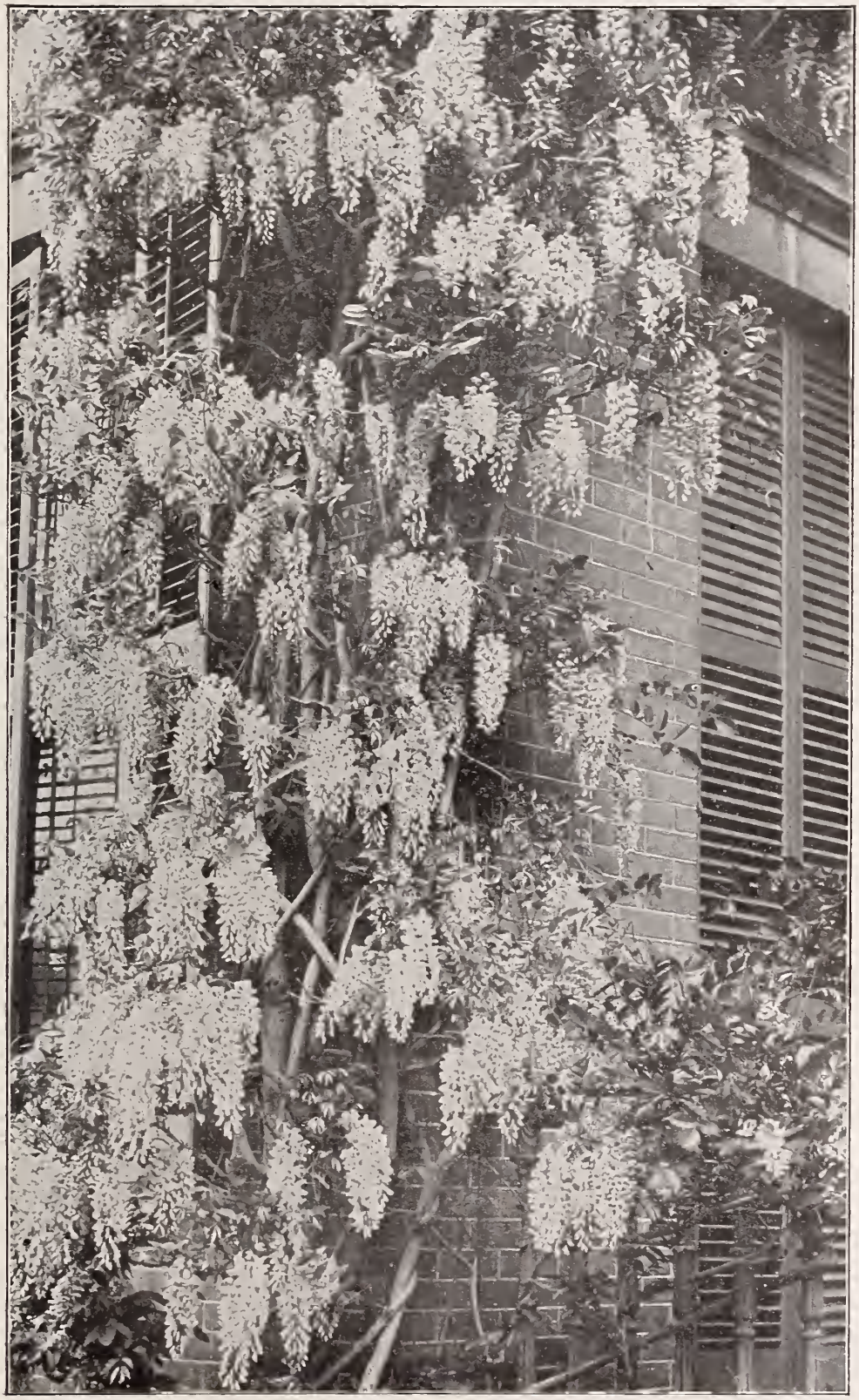
**Hornbeam, American.** This resembles the American Beech very much, but it is not as strong a grower, and it is, perhaps, a better hedge on this account. It makes a good, hardy hedge anywhere in the United States.

**Osage Orange.** This is the well-known Osage hedge plant used so extensively throughout the Middle and Southern States. By careful pruning, it makes a strong, defensive hedge that will turn cattle. It is largely used on farms and along roadways. The transplanted plants are particularly suitable for filling in vacancies in established hedges, as well as for new ones, and will make an early effect.

**Privet, Californian.** Of all ornamental hedge plants, this is the most highly prized. If cut to the ground one or two years after planting it makes a very thick hedge right from the bottom, sending up many strong shoots. The leaves are a rich-green, and will remain on the plants up to Christmas, and if they are a little sheltered they will keep green almost all winter. This is especially the case if the hedge has attained some age and has frequently been trimmed. Though it is a strong grower it can be kept to a low size by frequent trimming. We illustrate on page 35 a hedge of the California Privet that shows what a neat and ornamental hedge it will make. At Newport, R. I., there are a great many hedges of this plant that are 6 and 7 feet in height, which have been trimmed flat on the sides, so that they look like a solid green wall. It seems to thrive particularly well near the seacoast; and the Privet Hedges at Newport are one of the great attractions. Drought does not seem to injure it in any way. We know of a hedge that is planted close beside a row of large Silver Maples, yet it seems to thrive.

**Tamarisk.** For a seashore hedge this seems quite as good as the Privet, and is much more unique. Its feathery foliage makes a very pretty effect; and the growth is quite rapid. Must be pruned regularly while young.

PRIVET HEDGE. See page 76.



WISTARIA SINENSIS ALBA.

See page 72.

# Fruit Trees, Small Fruits and Nuts

## STANDARD APPLES.

We call particular attention to the extra-sized transplanted apples enumerated in this list. They will give every satisfaction to customers who are anxious to secure fruiting trees at the earliest possible time. There is little difficulty in transplanting these trees, as many suppose, and, if they are pruned more or less at the time of planting, and set in good, rich soil, they will make good roots the first year, and probably set fruit the second season.

**Baldwin.** Probably the best-known apple now in cultivation. The fruit is large, bright-red. Flesh crisp, juicy and rich. The tree is very productive. Winter.

**Ben Davis.** A very desirable variety, on account of its productiveness. Fruit large and very handsome, striped with red and yellow. It is of good quality, and the fruit can be kept throughout the winter.

**Duchess of Oldenburg.** The tree is a young and abundant bearer. Fruit large, streaked with red and yellow. Flesh tender and juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. September.

**Early Harvest.** Ripens in July, and is very productive. Fruit is small, straw-color; flesh white, with fine flavor, rather acid.

**Fallawater.** This is enormously productive. Skin yellowish-green, shaded with dull-red. Flesh greenish-white, juicy, crisp, rather tender, pleasant sub-acid flavor. Winter.

**Fall Pippin.** Considered the first of autumn apples in the Middle States. Its beauty, large size and delicious flavor, for the table or for cooking, render it very popular. Skin yellowish-green, with a tinge of brownish-blush on one side. Flesh white, tender and mellow, with a rich, aromatic flavor. Winter.

**Gravenstein.** Large, flat, angular apple, with a pale, waxen-yellow skin, streaked and dotted with crimson and orange. Good bearer and fine quality. September and October.

**Grimes Golden Pippin.** A medium-sized apple, sometimes quite large. Golden-yellow. Flesh crisp, tender and juicy. Tree a hardy, vigorous grower and very productive. Winter.

**King.** Fruit large, striped and splashed with crimson. Flesh rather coarse but juicy, with a rich, aromatic flavor. December to March.

**Maiden's Blush.** Fruit medium-sized, with a delicate, waxen appearance, pale lemon-yellow, with a brilliant crimson cheek. Flesh white, tender and pleasant, sub-acid. Fall.

**Northern Spy.** Handsomely striped with red. Flavor rich, aromatic, mild sub-acid, fine. Keeps through winter and late into spring. Preserves its flavor remarkably. Winter.

**Rambo.** Good, vigorous sort, and quite productive. Fruit medium size, yellowish-white, streaked and marbled yellow and red. Flesh tender, rich, mild sub-acid. October.

**Red Astrachan.** Tree an abundant and regular bearer. It is of good quality, and a handsome dessert apple. Fruit of medium size, almost entirely covered with deep-crimson, with greenish-yellow streaks. Flesh white, crisp, moderately juicy, with an agreeable, rich, acid flavor. Summer.

**Rhode Island Greening.** Fruit large and greenish-yellow when ripe. Flesh crisp and tender, with a rich, acid flavor. November to February.

**Roxbury Russet.** The tree is a prodigious bearer, and the fruit keeps until late spring. Fruit medium size, dull-green, covered with brownish-yellow russet. Flesh greenish-white, moderately juicy, with a rather rich, sub-acid flavor. Winter.

**Smith's Cider.** This is a fine market apple. Medium size, striped red. Flesh juicy, crisp and sub-acid. Abundant bearer. December to March.

**Smokehouse.** An old and popular apple. Fruit medium to large, skin yellow, shaded and splashed with crimson, and sprinkled with large gray and brown spots. Flesh yellowish, firm, juicy, crisp, and rich sub-acid flavor. Valued for culinary uses. September and October.

**Sweet Bough.** Of best quality, perhaps only second to the Early Harvest. It is not quite as good for cooking, being too sweet, but it is an excellent table apple. Fruit medium-sized, pale greenish-yellow. Flesh white, very tender and crisp, with a rich, sweet, sprightly flavor. Trees bear abundantly. Summer.

**Wealthy.** Good, vigorous, hardy apple. Fruit medium, with yellow shaded with deep, rich-crimson skin. Flesh white, fine-grained, tender, and juicy. Flavor lively, vinous, sub-acid. Winter.

**Yellow Bellflower.** Large, handsome, and excellent winter apple. Skin smooth, pale, lemon-yellow, sometimes with a blush. Flesh tender, juicy, and crisp, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor. Winter.

**Yellow Transparent.** Medium size, yellow, almost transparent. Flesh crisp and sub-acid. Early.

**York Imperial.** This is a very good keeper. Medium size, yellow, shaded with red. Flesh firm, juicy and sub-acid.

BEN DAVIS APPLE.
See page 78.

NAPOLEON BIGARREAU CHERRY.
See page 80.

## CRAB APPLES.

Crab apples are chiefly grown for cooking purposes, and can always be depended on for giving a good crop. They are not such heavy growers as the common apple, and can therefore be raised in small yards.

**Excelsior.** A new variety. Tree as hardy as any of the crabs. Vigorous. September and October.

**Transcendent.** This sort is immensely productive. Fruit yellow striped with red. September and October.

**Van Wyck.** (Brier Sweet.) Large, round conical; whitish, shaded light-red. Flesh yellowish, very sweet, moderately juicy, good. Autumn.

## APRICOTS.

The majority of people hesitate to plant the apricot, thinking that it does not do well in this part of the country. If planted out in good soil, it will fruit enough for family use, and in this section of the country it is hardy.

**Breda.** Medium-sized, reddish-orange, with a dark-purplish cheek. Sweet, pleasant flavor. Hardy and very productive.

**Moorpark.** An old English variety. Fruit large, nearly round, with deep orange-red cheek, quite juicy, with a rich, high flavor.

## ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal and Palmetto.

## BLACKBERRIES.

**Erie.** Canes very hardy, a strong grower and enormously productive. Berry large, of excellent quality and very firm.

**Kittatinny.** A strong grower; canes very hardy and productive. Fruit large, rich glossy black, moderately firm, juicy, rich, sweet, excellent. Ripens early and continues a long time.

**Wilson's Early.** A hardy and productive variety. Fruit large, black, and very sweet. A very early sort.

## BUTTERNUT. See Juglans. (Trees.)

## CHERRIES.

Many planters fail in transplanting the Cherry, because they either do not prune the trees or they allow them to bloom the first year. Both exhaust the sap in the tree before the roots start out and produce a fresh supply. If transplanted in the fall, it should be early, in order that they may become established before the winter sets in, and if in the spring, before the buds push out.

**Black Eagle.** Fruit large, heart-shaped. Skin deep-purple, or nearly black. Flesh deep-purple, tender, with a rich, highly flavored juice, superior to the old Black Heart. Early in July.

**Black Tartarian.** Fruit large, heart-shaped, nearly or quite black. Flesh dark, half-tender, with a peculiar liver-like consistency, rich, with a very fine, mild flavor. Middle of June.

**Coe's Transparent.** Fruit medium, pale-amber. Flesh tender and melting, with a sweet and excellent flavor. Early.

**Early Richmond.** This is what is known as the Sour or Pie Cherry. A prodigious bearer, rarely failing to produce a large and full crop. It does not grow quite as large as the Sweet Cherries, but it commences to bear at a younger age. Fruit rather above medium in size, dark-red, almost black when fully ripe. Fresh, juicy, rich, acid. Last of June.

**Elkhorn.** Large, heart-shaped, dark-red, becoming nearly black. Flesh juicy, rich and sweet. Very early.

**Gov. Wood.** A very productive variety. Fruit large, light-yellow, shaded and marbled with bright-red. Flesh nearly tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious. Middle of June.

**Ida.** An abundant bearer; fruit rather large, color pale whitish-yellow, considerably mottled with red; flesh tender, juicy, rich and of the best quality. Seed very small. Ripens in early June.

**May Duke.** Very productive. Fruit large, dark-red, juicy, sub-acid, rich. Ripens a long time in succession. June.

**Napoleon Bigarreau.** A heart-shaped variety. Fruit is pale-yellow or amber in color, spotted and shaded with deep-red; flesh firm. Productive and late.

**Rockport.** A good bearer. Fruit large, bright-red, shaded with pale-amber. Flesh firm, juicy, sweet, rich, with an excellent flavor. Ripens early in June, just before May Duke.

**Schmidt's Bigarreau.** Very large fruit and of excellent quality and productiveness. Fruit deep-black, flesh dark, tender, very juicy, fine flavor. July.

**Windsor.** One of the best of the late varieties. Fruit large, liver-colored. Flesh remarkably firm, and of fine quality. July.

**Yellow Spanish.** Very productive. Fruit large, pale-yellow, with a bright-red cheek. Flesh firm, juicy and delicious. End of June.

## CHESTNUT. See Castanea. (Trees.)

## CURRANTS.

The Black Currant makes excellent tarts and preserves. The Cherry has large berries and bunches, and is very desirable. The fruit of Fay's Prolific is large and is on a long bunch.

| | |
|---|---|
| Black Naples. | White Crape. |
| Cherry. Red. | Fay's Prolific. Red. |

## FILBERT. See Corylus. (Shrubs.)

CRAWFORD'S EARLY PEACH. See page 82.

BEURRE D'ANJOU PEAR. See page 84.

## GOOSEBERRIES.

**Columbus.** A new American seedling of the English type. Large size, oval in form, skin greenish-yellow; of the finest quality. Plant a strong, robust grower. Foliage large and glossy.

**Downing.** Fruit roundish-oval, whitish-green, skin smooth, flesh rather soft and juicy.

**Red Jacket.** All efforts to grow English Gooseberries in this country having proved unsuccessful, propagators have been trying for years to improve our American sorts. The Red Jacket is the product of these experiments, and the results in fruiting it have been so gratifying that it is now recognized as the best of its class.

**Smith's Improved.** An American variety. The fruit is larger than its parent, light- or yellowish-green, somewhat oval in form, moderately firm, and of excellent quality. Vigorous grower.

JUNE BERRY. See Amelanchier. (Shrubs.)

## GRAPES.

### BLACK VARIETIES.

**Barry.** (Roger's No. 43.) Bunch large, but rather short. Berries large, delicate, sweet, and tender. Vine vigorous and productive. Ripens with Concord.

**Campbell's Early.** Clusters very large and compact. Berries large, often an inch or more in diameter, black, skin thin. Flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous. Flesh rather firm, but tender and of equal consistency, parting easily from its few and small seeds. Ripens early and keeps well.

**Catawba.** Bunch medium in size and shouldered. Berries large, coppery-red, becoming purple. Flesh juicy, sweet, and aromatic. Late September.

**Concord.** Probably the best-known and most largely-grown of all grapes. Bunch large; berries sweet, tender, and juicy. Medium early. It is very productive and always reliable.

**Moore's Early.** A strong grower and moderately prolific. Bunch medium; berry large, flesh pulpy, and of good quality. One of the first to ripen.

**Wilder.** (Roger's No. 4.) A very hardy and vigorous vine, and a prolific bearer. It ripens about the same time as the Concord. Bunch large and compact; flesh tender, sweet and juicy.

**Worden.** Bunch large, compact; berries larger than Concord, and it ripens a few days earlier; excellent flavor.

### RED AND PURPLE VARIETIES.

**Brighton.** Bunch large and well formed; berries above medium to large. Excellent flavor. Ripens early, with the Delaware.

**Delaware.** This variety is probably as well known as the Concord. Bunches of medium size and compact; berries small, light-red, sweet, with a musky aroma. Very early.

**Salem.** (Roger's No. 53) Bunches large and compact; berries large and darker in color than Catawba; flesh tender, juicy, and sweet; ripens after the Delaware.

### WHITE VARIETIES.

**Duchess.** Bunch medium and compact; berries medium; skin thick; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, and in quality ranks as best. Very vigorous and productive; ripens before the Concord.

**Martha.** A very productive variety; bunch medium, not very compact; berries large; flesh similar to Concord, perhaps a little sweeter; ripens a few days earlier than Concord.

**Niagara.** The most popular grape of recent production. It is a very strong grower, and does not seem as much subject to mildew as many of the other sorts. We find it particularly desirable for Eastern Pennsylvania. Bunches large, compact; berries large; skin thin, but tough; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, and sweet. It has somewhat of a foxy odor before it is fully ripened; but when mature this is lost to a great extent; ripens with Concord.

**Pocklington.** This a strong and vigorous grower; bunch medium; berry large; flesh pulpy, juicy, and of fair quality; ripens after the Concord.

HAZEL-NUT. See Corylus.

## PEACHES.

Peaches do well in all situations, except low, damp ones, and even in these they succeed for a time. It is a mistaken idea some have that they do not thrive in this district. Few fruits give more satisfaction for the time it lasts than a peach tree. The tree should be well pruned when transplanted.

**Amsden's June.** Medium size; skin white, nearly covered with purple; flesh juicy and sweet. July.

**Chair's Choice.** Large size; yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm, yellow and of good quality. Good bearer. Late.

**Crawford's Early.** A very fine, large, yellow peach. Tree exceedingly prolific. Early September.

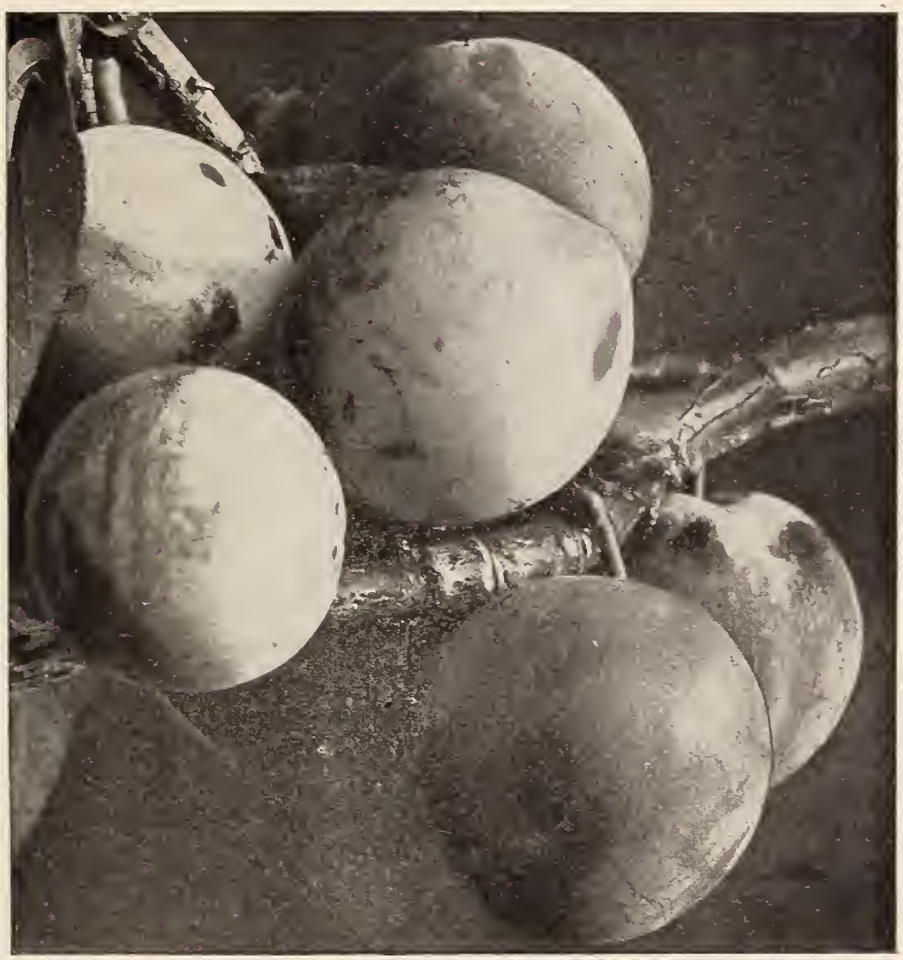
**Crawford's Late.** An excellent yellow peach; very large and productive. Late September.

**Elberta.** Large; yellow, with red cheek, juicy and of high quality; flesh yellow and melting. Early Sept.

**Hale's Early.** Medium size; flesh white, of good quality. Middle of August.

**Morris White.** Medium size; creamy-white, with red cheek; flesh white and juicy. Middle of September.

**Mountain Rose.** Large, round; skin white, partly covered with dark-red; flesh white and very good. Early September.



ABUNDANCE JAPANESE PLUM.

See page 84.

**Oldmixon.** Large; white and red; flesh pale and juicy. A very productive and valuable variety. Middle of September.

**Salway.** Large; yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh deep-yellow, sweet and juicy. One of the best late peaches.

**Stump the World.** A handsome red and white sort. Good size and quality. Very productive. End of Sept.

**Troth's Early.** Well known in market as a good, red, early sort. Early August.

**Yellow St. John.** A large, round, orange-yellow peach, with deep-red cheek. Juicy and sweet; yellow flesh. Middle of July.

**Ward's Late.** An excellent late peach. Flesh nearly white; excellent flavor. Late September.

## STANDARD PEARS.

**Bartlett.** Early September.

**Beurre d'Anjou.** Fruit large, greenish-yellow, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with pale-crimson; flesh white, melting and juicy. One of the best for cultivating in Eastern Pennsylvania, and it can be generally relied on to bear a good crop. October.

**Clapp's Favorite.** An excellent and very productive sort. Fruit large; skin thin, pale lemon-yellow with bright-red cheek; flesh white, fine-grained, juicy and sweet. It should be gathered about one week before maturing and allowed to ripen in the dark. It ripens two weeks before the Bartlett. August.

**Duchess d'Angouleme.** A fine pear, of very large size; skin greenish-yellow. A very rich, fine flavor. October and November.

**Howell.** Fruit rather large; light waxy-yellow, thickly sprinkled with very small dots; flesh white, juicy, melting. September.

**Kieffer.** A very vigorous-growing sort, which seems to thrive everywhere. It produces fruit of large size; skin rich, golden-yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots; flesh slightly coarse, juicy and melting. It bears early and abundantly. It should not be allowed to over-bear; and to get the best quality of fruit, it should be ripened in the dark. Good for preserving. October.

**Lawrence.** A desirable winter variety. It is an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium size; lemon-yellow; flesh white, juicy, melting and sweet. It can very easily be kept until the first of February. November.

**Seckel.** An abundant bearer, though it does not commence to bear as early as some other varieties. It ripens gradually, in the house, from the end of August until the end of October. Known to all on account of its juiciness and sweet flavor.

**Sheldon.** Medium to large, cinnamon-brown. Flesh a little coarse, but very melting and juicy, with an excellent flavor. October.

**Vermont Beauty.** Described as an abundant, early bearer and very productive. Fruit of medium size; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, juicy, and of the best quality. It has an excellent flavor. Is one of the most beautiful pears in its general appearance. October.

## DWARF PEARS.

**Beurre d'Anjou.** October.

**Clapp's Favorite.** Middle of August.

**Duchess d'Angouleme.** End of October.

**Kieffer.** October.

**Lawrence.** Winter.

**Seckel.** September and October.

**PERSIMMON.** See Diospyros. (Trees.)

## PLUMS.

**Bradshaw.** Large and early; dark violet-red, juicy and good. Very productive. Last of August.

**Imperial Gage.** Medium size; greenish, juicy, rich, and delicious. Tree a strong grower and very productive. Middle of August.

**Lombard.** Medium size; violet-red; flesh yellow and juicy. A strong grower and bears well. September.

**Reine Claude.** Large size, and of fine flavor; green. Hangs long on tree. Middle to end of September.

**German Prune.** Medium size; blue, juicy, rich, fine. Tree vigorous and very productive. September.

## JAPANESE PLUMS.

The Japanese Plums are of comparatively recent introduction, but they have been found very successful and are now being largely planted. This is especially the case in Eastern Pennsylvania, where plums have hitherto almost universally failed. They are extremely productive, are of excellent quality, and the trees are very hardy and vigorous. Though they are more or less attacked here by the Curculio, it does not seem to injure them, and the fruit matures in perfect condition.

**Abundance.** Very large; lemon-yellow, nearly overspread with bright-cherry; flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich, and highly perfumed. It is an abundant and annual bearer. August.

**Burbank.** Very similar to Abundance, but of deeper color, and ripening later in the season. Fruit large; color cherry-red; flesh deep-yellow; very sweet. Tree a vigorous grower, and usually begins to bear the second year after being transplanted. Last of August.

COLUMBUS GOOSEBERRIES.

See page 82.

**Wickson.** Probably the best of all the Japanese Plums. It is a sturdy, upright grower, productive; fruit handsome, deep maroon-red; flesh fine; will keep two weeks after it is ripe.

PECAN. See Carya. (Trees.)

QUINCE.

The Quince needs good, moist, cool, well-drained soil to grow in.

**Orange.** Though many new varieties have been introduced in recent years, this sort is still considered the best of all. It is a good grower, very productive, and the fruit is of the largest size.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries are often said to "run out," but with attention to enriching the ground, keeping the soil cool, and cutting out of weak canes, to strengthen the others, the good old kinds are as good yet as many of the newer ones. Although generally unnecessary, some think it pays to cover the canes in winter, either by tying with straw or bending down and covering with a few inches of earth.

**Columbian.** A very strong, vigorous grower, hardy, and very productive. Fruit of large size and excellent quality. We confidently recommend this variety to all planters requiring a good dark-red raspberry.

**Cuthbert.** Hardy, sweet, and productive. Deep-crimson.

SHELLBARK HICKORY. See Carya. (Trees.)

STRAWBERRIES.

**Beder Wood.** For home use. Very early and immensely productive. The fruit is large, conical, bright-red color, and of excellent quality.

**Gandy.** In size and firmness it is all that can be desired, and in vigor of plant and growth it is eminently satisfactory. The berries are large, very uniform in size and shape, of bright-crimson color. handsome and showy, very firm and of good quality.

**Nick Ohmer.** "For market, for home use, or for exhibition. Healthy, vigorous grower, and productive. Mammoth size, beautiful in form and color and of excellent quality."

**McKinley.** Remarkable for size, shape, color and quality. Berry large, roundish, inclining to conical, but sometimes flattened or cox-combed; color crimson; flesh firm, and quality very good. The plant is vigorous, healthy, and a great yielder; flowers bi-sexual or perfect. Season medium to late. For garden and market culture.

**Clyde.** Has given satisfaction in all parts of the country. As large as Bubach, nearly, or quite, a week earlier and very much firmer. The plant is very vigorous and healthy. The foliage is light-green in color, berries scarlet. Its strong plants, with an abundance of long roots which penetrate the soil deeper than most varieties, enable it to withstand drought well. It is very productive. Season early.

**Marshall.** Large size and fine flavor. The berries are uniformly large, dark-crimson when fully ripe, handsome and good. The plant is strong and luxuriant, but hardly productive enough in ordinary field culture, needing the rich soil and careful culture of the home garden, given which it will prove very satisfactory. Admirable for table use. Mid-season.

**Sharpless.** Berries large and irregular; flavor excellent; productive. Mid season.

**Brandywine.** The berries are large, roundish-conical, regular and uniform, bright, glossy crimson, very handsome, firm and solid. Fine aromatic flavor. Plant remarkably vigorous, large, healthy, hardy and productive; succeeds on any soil. The berries color all over evenly and retain their large size to the last; every berry comes to maturity. Mid-season to late.

Pot-grown strawberries are supplied at the foregoing prices usually only in mid-summer and fall—at times in spring. Strong, rooted runners in fall and spring.

WALNUT. See Juglans. (Trees.)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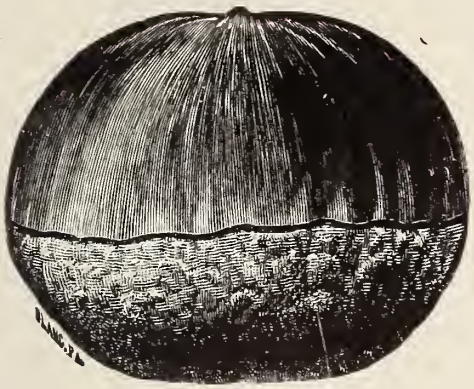
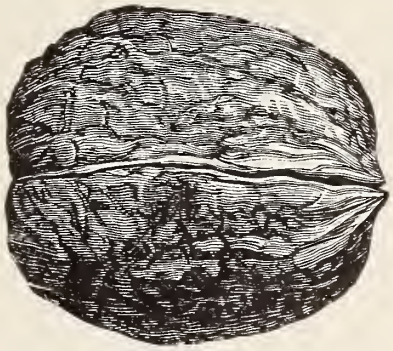
Each a work of art and of reference on horticultural matters. Interesting, instructive, useful. Each year adds to their value—will be rare some day. Price for cloth binding, gilt-edged pages, $2.50 each; excepting Volumes I. and II., bound in one book, for $3 50. A good present for a nature-loving friend.

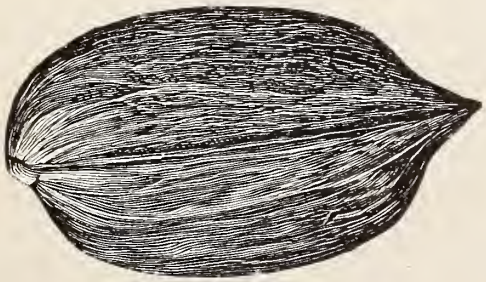
DOWNING'S EVERBEARING MULBERRY.
See page 28.



IMPROVED CHESTNUT.
See page 20.



ENGLISH WALNUT (JUGLANS).
See page 26.



PECAN-NUT (CARYA).
See page 20.

# Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

The ever-increasing love for hardy herbaceous plants is no surprise to those who know what a grand display of flowers may be had from a collection of them. Our own collection is a very large one, and large masses of flowers are displayed from the earliest days of spring until freezing weather comes. This continual display may be had by any one by a judicious selection of kinds. It is not, however, altogether owing to this that the love is due. Not an old garden in this country or in any other one but has some hardy perennials in it. In collections such as ours, are varieties from all parts of the globe, and a quite frequent remark by visitors to our grounds is, "That flower grew in my mother's garden," pointing to some plant in bloom, and they secure plants to keep alive the recollections of their dear old homes.

Then the permanency of these hardy herbaceous plants and the large supply of flowers they yield for table decoration, greatly influence their use in large quantities. In a well-selected assortment, a good variety of flowers may be had for bouquets and vases from early spring till late fall.

Plant them in masses or large clumps for best results. We have this fact brought constantly before us in our own grounds. The large individual beds of Gaillardia, Iris, Helenium, Asters, Boltonias, Helianthus, Larkspurs, etc., have made wonderful displays and were worth going a long way to see.

We unhesitatingly claim the finest collection of herbaceous perennials in the United States.

For years, we have recognized their great worth, and have made a special effort to obtain a good stock of everything desirable. We have been eminently successful, but are unceasing in our efforts to maintain and increase the practical efficiency of our collection.

While spring is considered the proper planting time by the general public, it is unquestioned that much of it could be done in autumn to great advantage. Set in early autumn, the plants become well rooted before cold weather sets in, and from these plants a good display of flowers will come in spring. This applies more particularly to sorts that bloom early in spring, in fact it is almost necessary to set Violets, Daisies, Bleeding Heart and other early blooming ones in the fall to have a good display in spring. When freezing weather sets in, a little manure placed about the plants acts both as a mulch and fertilizer, and is of great help to them.

Besides our large collection of field-grown plants we carry a large assortment in pots, enabling us to fill orders at almost any time of the year; and at all times we endeavor to supply young, sturdy plants, true to name.

**COLLECTIONS OF OUR SELECTING.**—We are always glad to make a good selection of plants for our customers, where they have no desire, or lack time, to choose for themselves; and if information be furnished as to size, shape of bed, location, etc., we can state the number of plants required, etc.

**DESIGNS AND PLANTING PLANS** will be executed with the utmost care. Special prices for large quantities used in carrying out such plans.

The study and use of plants for special purposes led us to arrange our list in groups to facilitate selection. They will all be found in the following pages as "Old-fashioned Garden Flowers," "The Rock or Alpine Garden," "Bulbs and Tender Roots," "Hardy Grasses," "Hardy Ferns."

IRIS AND OTHER PERENNIALS EFFECTIVELY PLANTED ALONG A WATER-COURSE.

# Old-fashioned Garden Flowers

### ACHILLEA. Yarrow.

Achillea Millefolium rubrum. A garden form of the "White Yarrow," so common along the roadsides. Deep-rose; flowers freely July and August. 18 in.

" Ptarmica p'ena, "The Pearl." Pure white, double, particularly good for cutting. July. 2 to 3 feet.

" taygetea. Canary yellow. June and July. 18 in.

" tomentosa. A golden-yellow species, very different from all the preceding, growing in tufts and covering the ground with a carpet of green. July. 6 inches.

### ACONITUM. Monkshood.

Aconitum Napellus. A stately plant so often seen in old-fashioned gardens. Large, dark-purple flowers. September and October. 3 to 4 feet.

" uncinatum. A trailing species for shady places, with similar but smaller flowers than the preceding.

### ACORUS. Sweet Flag.

Acorus Calamus variegatus. "Variegated Sweet Flag." Pretty, white and green, Iris-like foliage; for wet places. 3 feet.

### AGROSTEMMA. See Lychnis.

### ALTHAEA. See Hollyhock.

### AMSONIA.

Amsonia salicifolia. A very clean-growing plant, with willow-like leaves and pale-blue flowers. June. 2 feet.

### ANEMONE. Windflower.

The Japanese Anemones are undoubtedly the best of their kind, and well worth special attention. They bloom in late fall when flowers are becoming scarce; they are very fine for cutting.

Anemone Japonica. "Alba" is white, "Rosea" pink, "Brilliant" a dark-red; "Whirlwind" a semi-double white and a very strong grower.

" var. "Queen Charlotte." A very beautiful, new variety of established merit. The color is well described as a "La France pink." The flowers are very large and semi-double.

" sylvestris and A. Virginiana. Pretty native species, both white and somewhat similar, only the latter grows much stronger, reaching the height of 2 and 3 feet, while the former grows about a foot.

### ANTHEMIS. Chamomile.

Anthemis tinctoria. Yellow. The daisy-like flowers and finely-cut foliage make it a serviceable plant. Var. Kelwayi is an improved form; and var. pallida a creamy yellow variety. Height, 1½ to 2 ft. July.

" nobilis. The "Chamomile" of commerce. Much finer foliage than the preceding, with a creeping habit and white flowers. June.

### AQUILEGIA. Columbine.

The Columbines have an established place in all old-fashioned gardens. Their curious forms and many pleasing shades of color, and the readiness with which they adapt themselves to all localities, have made them prime favorites. The different species and varieties are very much mixed, but we use every means to keep them true to name.

Aquilegia alpina. In many shades of blue and purple. June. 2 feet.

" caerulea. The true Rocky Mountain Columbine. An exquisite flower, with pale-blue sepals and white petals. June. 1½ ft. We have spared no pains and expense to procure a good stock of this desirable flower, so that our stock is exceptionally fine.

" Canadensis. Scarlet. May and June. 1 foot. A pretty flower for rockwork and partially shaded places.

" chrysantha. A yellow species, growing about 3 ft. One of the latest and best.

" flabellata nana alba. This is very distinct and pretty, either in or out of bloom. It is the first to flower in April or May. The large white flowers and glaucous green foliage, combined with its compact habit, make it a treasure among perennials. We are its introducers in America, and pronounce it a peer amongst perennials.

" vulgaris. Common garden columbine, in all shades of blue and purple. June. 2 feet.

### ARTEMISIA. Southernwood. Old Man.

Artemisia Abrotanum. "Old Man." A finely-cut foliage plant, of a somewhat shrubby nature and a very pungent odor. The foliage is decorative with cut flowers.

" Absinthium. "Wormwood." Much coarser than the former. It is used in the making of a strong, spirituous liquor.

ANEMONE JAPONICA. See page 90.

CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA (PEACH-LEAVED BELL-FLOWER). See page 94.

### ASCLEPIAS. Milkweed.

The Asclepias are both curious and pretty native plants and well worthy a place in the garden.

Asclepias Hallii. New; specific character little known.

" rubra. A pretty, deep-pink species. July. 2 feet.

" speciosa. Purple-green. May and June. 2 feet

" tuberosa. Butterfly-weed. Undoubtedly the best. The bright, showy orange flowers are very attractive. Growth not erect. July. 1½ feet.

### ASTER. Michaelmas Daisy or Starwort.

Should America ever choose a national flower, the perennial asters are not without their claims. Judging from the many improved varieties continually coming on the market, it will not be many years before they become as generally grown as the chrysanthemum.

In the fall of the year, they make a grand sight when planted in masses, and, if the right selection be planted, will keep the garden gay from June until frost.

Aster alpinus. This is really a rock plant, but being of such exceptional merit it should be in all gardens where a dry situation can be found. Its early blooming character should be noted. Bright-purple. June and July. 9 inches.

" amethystinus. One of the most showy. Large, pale-blue flowers. September. 5 feet.

" Chapmanii. White.

" grandiflorus. Large blue flowers. Oct. 1½ feet.

" incisus. Light-blue. July and August. 2 feet.

" longifolius. "Lady Trevellyn." 3 feet. White. Very compact.

" Novae-Angliae. The well-known New England Aster. Very showy purple. Var. Rosea has beautiful pink flowers, quite unlike anything else in its class. September and October. A mass of this is a grand sight.

" Novi-Belgii varieties: Top Sawyer, Purity, and Robert Parker. Grow about 4 feet, and all are exceptionally good.

" oblongifolius. Habit not erect, but quite neat. Lavender-blue. September and October. 2 feet.

" pyramidalis hybridus. A new variety, not yet tested in this country, but from all appearances of great promise.

" pyrenaicus.

" Tataricus. A very distinct species, from Asia, with large leaves, sending up a stem 6 or 8 feet high, with a huge panicle of light-purple flowers, in the fall, after almost all other flowers are over.

" Tradescanti. Very branching, with white flowers. October. 2 feet.

### ASTILBE. False-Goat's beard.

Astilbe decandra. Very closely resembling a Spiræa. White, feathery flowers and handsome foliage. June. 4 to 5 feet.

### BABY'S BREATH. See Gypsophila.

### BAPTISIA. False Indigo.

Baptisia alba. White, rare; B. australis, Blue and B. tinctoria, Yellow. All these are nice, showy plants, blooming in June and July, and thriving in poor soil, and shady locations. From 2 to 4 feet.

### BEGONIA.

Begonia Evansiana. This Begonia is quite hardy as far north as Philadelphia, and is very like some of the large-leaved kinds usually grown in pots.

### BELAMCANDA (Pardanthus). Blackberry Lily.

Belamcanda Chinensis. A very interesting plant, with lily-like flowers, though smaller, red-orange in color, and Iris-like foliage. The seeds resemble blackberries. It is admirably planted with Iris. June to September. 3 feet.

### BELLFLOWER OR BLUEBELLS. See Campanula and Platycodon.

### BELLIS. Daisy.

Bellis perennis. The English Daisy. Red, white and pink, useful for edging beds. April to August. 4 inches.

### BERGAMOT. See Monarda.

### BETONICA. Betony.

Betonica officinalis, B. orientalis, and B. rosea. The first two are very similar, having pinkish-purple flowers in July; the latter is rather dwarfer and a very pleasing pink. 1 to 2 feet.

### BLACKBERRY LILY. See Belamcanda.

### BLACK-EYED SUSAN. See Rudbeckia fulgida.

### BLANKET FLOWER. See Gaillardia.

### BLAZING-STAR. See Chamælirium and Liatris.

### BLEEDING HEART. See Dicentra.

### BOCCONIA. Plume Poppy or Tree Celandine.

Bocconia cordata. A very striking plant, with large leaves, light color on the underside, and plume-like, buff-colored flowers. June to August. 6 feet.

### BOLTONIA.

Boltonias very much resemble the asters, and are very fine for planting in masses near woodlands. B. glastifolia, white, and B. latisquama, pale-pink. August and September. 4 to 6 feet.

DWARF JAPANESE COLUMBINE.
See page 90.

CLEMATIS DAVIDIANA.
See page 94.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS.
See page 96.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS, MAY.
See page 96.

BUNNIE'S EARS. See Stachys lanata.

BUTTERCUP. See Ranunculus.

CAMPANULA. Bell-flower or Bluebells.

Campanulas are so well known as to need very little description. Nearly all bloom during the summer, when flowers are scarce, and are good for cutting.

Campanula alliariaefolia. White. June. 1½ to 2 feet.

" carpatica. Growing in tufts, with a very dwarf, neat habit. Flowers small, but numerous. Blue and white. Summer.

" garganica. Very rare, with pendulous, blue flowers.

" glomerata. Blossoms borne in clusters on long stems. June. Blue. 1½ to 2 feet.

" grandis. Blue. July. 1½ feet.

" latifolia macrantha. One of the best, with large leaves and bells. July. Blue. 1 to 2 feet.

" Medium. The Canterbury Bell. Very popular and well known. Flowers large. Blue and white.

" multiflora. Blue. June and July. 2 feet.

" persicifolia. Peach-leaved Bell-flower. Large blossoms. Blue and white. June and July. 1 to 2 feet.

" rotundifolia. The Scotch Harebell. A pretty plant, well deserving of its popularity.

CANDYTUFT. See Iberis.

CARDINAL FLOWER. See Lobelia.

CENTAUREA.

Centaurea dealbata. Yellow. August and September. 4 to 5 feet.

" declinata. Pretty, pink blossoms with white centres. July. 1 foot.

" macrocephala. This is by far the showiest of the centaureas, the flowers being like large, yellow paint-brushes. July. 2 feet.

" montana. The perennial corn-flower. Blue. June and July. 1 foot.

" nigra variegata. Golden-yellow, variegated foliage. 1 to 1½ feet.

CHAMOMILE. See Anthemis.

CHELONE.

Chelone Lyoni. Rosy-purple. August and September. 2 feet.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

A good deal of misapprehension exists about the hardy Chrysanthemums. They are not the kinds usually seen in florist's stores, as very few of those would stand the winters in a satisfactory manner. They are what are usually known as the Pompon Chrysanthemum, the old-fashioned garden kinds, as a rule growing from 2 to 4 feet high, and producing a wealth of bloom during the Indian summer, when they are indispensable where cut flowers are in demand.

Our collection is of the finest, the following being a selection that would suit the most fastidious:

Autumn Queen. Pink, large.
Eugene Laungeolet. Yellow, tipped red.
Flamingo. Dark-red.
Flora. Clear yellow.
Golden Mlle. Martha. Yellow.
Golden Pheasant. Bronzy-yellow.
Grace Darling. Reddish-pink.
Julia Lagrave. Dark-red.
Little Pet. Yellow.
Maid of Kent. White.
Model. White.
Mrs. Wheeler. Pink.
Prince Victor. Brownish-red.
Regulus. Brown.
Souer Melamie. Pure white.
Strathmeath. Pink.

CIMICIFUGA.

Cimicifuga racemosa. Large, spreading leaves and tall stalks of white flowers. Useful for planting in shady or moist places. June and July. 3 feet.

CLEMATIS.

Clematis Davidiana. A shrub-like plant, covered with blue, hyacinth-like flowers in August and September. Of somewhat trailing habit.

" recta. White, and sweet-scented. June. 2 feet.

COMPASS PLANT. See Silphium laciniatum.

CONE FLOWER. See Rudbeckia and Echinacea.

CONVALLARIA. Lily-of-the-Valley.

There is a corner in every garden where a few Lily-of-the-Valley should be planted. Our stock is well established (not dried, newly imported pips) and will give good satisfaction. C. majalis is the well-known kind. Var. variegata has golden-striped leaves.

COREOPSIS. Tickseed.

The Coreopsis are well known. They give a profusion of bloom during the summer, and are useful for cutting. Coreopsis grandiflora is the one most generally grown. Golden-yellow. 1 to 2 feet. Flowers on long stems.

C. senifolia is uncommon and quite distinct, the flowers close to the foliage. Very graceful both in and out of bloom, and worthy of extensive cultivation. July and August. Yellow. 2 feet.

COWSLIP. See Primula.

DAFFODILS. See Narcissus.

Desmodium penduliflorum.

DAISY. See Bellis.

DAY LILY OR PLANTAIN LILY. See Funkia and Hemerocallis.

DELPHINIUM. Larkspur.

Delphiniums please everyone. The following are the bes. in general cultivation.

Delphinium Chinense. Chinese Larkspur. The foliage is very finely cut. All shades of blue and white. Beautiful *en masse*. June to August. 2 feet.

" elatum. The tall-growing kind, with the large spikes of bloom, in many shades of blue and purple. June to August. 4 to 6 feet.

" formosum. Indigo blue. June to August. 1½ to 3 feet.

DESMODIUM. Tick Trefoil.

Desmodium Japonicum. White. September. 3 feet.

" penduliflorum. Rose. September. 4 feet.

DIANTHUS. Pinks.

Dianthus barbatus. The well-known Sweet William, in many colors.

" plumarius. Scotch Pink. Single and Double. Her Majesty, a fine white variety; May, pink, with fringed petals; Variabilis, white, with maroon marks; Lord Lyons, deep-pink. All the Scotch Pinks are pretty for edging and are clove-scented.

DICENTRA. Bleeding Heart.

Dicentra eximea. A pretty little plant for partially shaded places, blooming almost all summer. 9 inches.

" spectabilis. A pleasing and well-known plant. It can hardly be surpassed for cutting for vases. Pink. Early spring. 2 feet.

DICTAMNUS. Gas Plant.

A well-grown clump of Dictamnus makes a brave sight. It is one of the very best and neatest plants for the hardy flower-garden.

Dictamnus Fraxinella. White and red. June. 3 feet.

DIGITALIS. Foxglove.

The Digitalis are found prominent in most old gardens, their insistent spikes, like hollyhocks, filling a want in garden lines. They like a little shade or a cool, somewhat moist place, though doing well under generally fair conditions. D. grandiflora has yellow flowers, and is quite rare. June and July. 2 feet.

Digitalis purpurea is an essential to the make-up of an old-fashioned garden. Flowers purple and white. May and June. 3 feet.

DOG'S TOOTH VIOLET. See Erythronium.

DUSTY MILLER. See Cerastium.

ECHINACEA. Purple Cone Flower.

The Echinacea is very similar to the Rudbeckia, except in color, which is rose or pink. There are two species, E. purpurea, a very lasting flower, July, 2 feet; and E. angustifolia, similar, but with narrow, drooping leaves.

ECHINOPS.

Echinops bannaticus. A very curious and pretty plant, resembling a thistle, with steel-blue, globe-shaped flowers. July and August. 3 feet.

ERIGERON.

Erigerons resemble Asters, but have more "petals."

Erigeron hybridus roseus. New. Rose-colored.

" speciosus. The best of all. Fine for cut-flower purposes. Blue. August. 2 feet.

ERYNGIUM. Sea Holly.

Eryngium amethystinum. "Goethe's favorite flower." The most bizarre of garden plants. Very rigid and metal-like. Steel-blue. July. 3 feet.

" planum. Similar to the former, except it has entire leaves and blooms a month earlier. Flowers brighter-blue.

EUPATORIUM.

Eupatorium ageratoides. White. September. 3 feet. Very good for cutting.

" coelestinum. The hardy ageratum. Deep-blue. Makes a grand show in September. 1½ feet.

" purpureum. A good subject to be used for bold effects near shrubbery. Fleshy-purple. 6 to 9 feet.

EUPHORBIA. Spurgewort.

Euphorbia corollata. Loose panicles of white flowers. July and August. 1½ feet.

EVENING PRIMROSE. See Œnothera.

FLEUR DE LIS. See Iris.

FORGET-ME-NOT. See Myosotis.

FOXGLOVE. See Digitalis.

FUNKIA. Day Lily or Plantain Lily.

The Day Lilies are very attractive, both in flowers and foliage, and thrive well in damp and partially shaded places, although they will grow in almost any locality.

Funkia cordifolia. Large leaves. Light-purple. July and August.

" Fortunei glauca. Glaucous-colored foliage and pale-blue flowers. July. 1½ feet.

" Japonica (subcordata or alba). Pale-green foliage and large, fragrant, pure white, waxlike flowers. One of the best. September. 1 foot.

" lancifolia. Dark, shining green, narrow foliage and blue flowers. Makes a neat edging to a bed or a nice single clump. August. 1½ feet.

DORONICUM PLANTAGINEUM EXCELSUM

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS.
See page 96.

GAILLARDIA COMPACTA.
See page 98.

Funkia lancifolia marginata. Leaves margined with white.

" ovata. Similar to lancifolia, but leaves a little broader. Lilac. August. 1 foot.

" Seiboldiana. Metallic-blue colored foliage. Very striking.

" undulata variegata. Leaves crimped and variegated, with green and white. Habit and shape of leaves much like lancifolia.

### GAILLARDIA. Blanket Flower.

No plant in the hardy flower-garden gives more satisfaction than the Gaillardia. It flowers in great profusion nearly all summer long. The long, dry spells affect it very little, and except in very wet places it will grow anywhere.

Gaillardia aristata. Newest hybrids, very large and fine. Crimson, yellow and brown are the prevailing colors. We have a grand stock of the new, compact-growing kind, which is very superior, owing to its neat and compact habit. We are proud to have introduced it to American soil, and we predict it will surpass all other "improved" Gaillardias. It can be planted as an edging to a bed, or in masses with others, or occupying an entire bed. Its value is heightened by removing the old flower-heads.

### GERANIUM.

These are not the bedding kinds usually grown, but native species equally as pretty.

Geranium maculatum. Will grow in shade. Pink. May. 1½ feet.

" Richardsoni alba. White. May. 1½ feet.

" sanguineum. Deep-rose. June to September. A low-growing, trailing kind. Free-flowering and always pretty.

### GEUM.

Geum coccineum. Double crimson. 1½ feet.

" triflorum. Pink. May. 6 inches.

### GILLENIA.

Gillenia trifoliata. A charming plant, of very neat habit. Blush pink. June. 2 feet.

### GLAUCIUM.

Glaucium Fischeri. Horned Poppy. Handsome silvery foliage, and reddish-golden, poppy-like flowers. June. 2 feet.

GOLDEN GLOW. See Rudbeckia.

GOLDENROD. See Solidago.

GRAPE HYACINTH or BLUE BOTTLE. See Muscaria.

### GYPSOPHILA. Baby's Breath.

Gypsophila Bokejeka. White, large, loose panicles. Good foliage. July and August. 4 feet.

" paniculata. Loose and feathery sprays of white flowers, useful for mist-like effects in bouquets. July and August. 2 feet.

### HELENIUM. Sneezewort.

Where a large mass of bloom is required, the Heleniums are fine subjects, especially H. autumnale and H. grandicephalum striatum, as they give a solid blaze of color, and form huge heads on sturdy stalks, completely hiding the foliage.

Helenium autumnale superbum. Clear yellow. August. 3 feet.

" var. pumilum. Clear yellow. Dwarf.

" grandicephalum striatum. Yellow striped with brown. August. 2½ feet.

" Hoopesii. Orange-yellow. 2 feet. June.

### HELIANTHUS. Perennial Sunflower.

The perennial sunflowers are so well known as to need but little description; all, without exception, are good for cutting. They have not the large, coarse heads of the common, annual sunflower.

Helianthus decapetalus multiflorus plenus. Flowers very double, resembling double yellow dahlias in their appearance, for which they are often mistaken.

" var. Soleil d'Or. With broad petals; very full flower.

" var. anemonaeflora. Ray petals large, centre of flowers very compact; July. 4 feet.

" doronocoides. One of the earliest. July and August. 4 feet.

" giganteus. For planting in clumps among shrubbery. August to September. 6 to 8 feet.

" laetiflorus. Very showy. August to September. 4 to 5 feet.

" grosse-serratus. Large leaves, very strong-growing. September.

" Maximiliani. One of the last things to bloom in the fall. Very showy. 6 feet.

" mollis. A very distinct and good sort. August. 4 feet.

" orgyalis. The fine, graceful, drooping foliage makes this species an ideal plant for isolated places on lawns. Plant it, if possible, where it may be seen from above for best foliage effect. September and October. 7 to 8 feet.

" rigidus var. "Miss Mellish." New. A grand thing for cutting. The chocolate-colored centre and golden-yellow ray petals make it very striking.

" scaber. July.

TURF GARDEN WALK.

## HELIOPSIS.

Heliopsis are very like sunflowers. They flower for a long period in midsummer when flowers are scarce. H. laevis, orange, 3 feet; and var. Pitcheriana, an improved form, with larger flowers.

## HEMEROCALLIS. Day Lily.

The Hemerocallis, or bronze and yellow Day Lilies, are among the most popular of hardy plants, and if all the kinds are planted will give a succession of bloom all summer long. All are robust growers and satisfactory in every way.

Hemerocallis aurantiaca major. A new, Japanese species; orange. July. A slight protection should be given during the winter.

" Dumortierii "Seiboldi." Orange. June. 1½ to 2 feet.

" flava. Lemon-yellow. Very fragrant and one of the best. June. 2 feet.

" fulva. The old-fashioned Bronze Day Lily. August. 3 feet.

" fulva fl. pl. (Kwanso.) The double form, blooming much longer than the preceding.

" fulva variegata. With white variegated foliage.

" graminea. Very narrow foliage. Yellow. June. 1½ feet.

" Thunbergi. Similar to H. flava, but flowering in July and August.

## HESPERIS. Sweet Rocket.

Hesperis matronalis. A strong-growing, old-fashioned plant. Pink and lilac. May. 3 feet.

## HEUCHERA. See Rock Plants.

## HIBISCUS. Mallow.

The Hibiscus are not of much use for cutting, but for planting in a damp place, along streams, or in positions where large, showy plants are required, they are unexcelled. The blooms are both pink and white, about 5 inches across, and look very fine early in the morning, when they are wide open; they partially close during bright days.

Hibiscus coccineus. Rare in cultivation. A dazzling bright crimson. August. 6 feet.

" moscheutos "Crimson Eye." White, with crimson eye. August. 5 feet

" grandiflorus. Very like the former, except the flowers are a little larger.

" militaris. Flowers smaller and pink. August. 5 feet.

## HIERACIUM. See Rock Plants.

## HOLLYHOCK. Althaea rosea.

The stately Hollyhock is more popular than ever, although it is perhaps one of the oldest of garden plants. The double are in six colors, the very best strains of white, red, yellow, maroon, salmon, and pink; singles mixed.

## HOUSE-LEEK. See Sempervivum.

## IBERIS. Perennial Candytuft.

The Iberis species are very refined and neat-growing plants, useful for planting in front of shrubbery borders and on rockeries. All are white, low-growing, and are among the first flowers of spring.

Iberis semperflorens superba. New; large flowers.

" sempervirens. Evergreen. The best-known kind.

" Tenoreana. A very good sort.

## INULA. Elecampane.

Inula Helenium. A large-leaved plant, growing about 5 feet high, with yellow flowers in July.

## IRIS. Fleur de Lis.

One of the most important genus of plants in the hardy flower garden. It has been justly termed the "poor man's orchid." The German Iris, or flags, as they are commonly called, are known to almost every one. Besides these, there are many beautiful species and varieties not so well known, but equally deserving of cultivation, and a selection can be planted that will keep the garden gay from April until July. We have been giving special attention to the Iris for a number of years, and have a superb collection, narrowed just sufficiently to embrace only the best and most distinct.

Iris aphylla Swetti. Blue. May and June. 1½ feet.

" cristata. See Rock Plants.

" cuprea. The copper-colored flowers make this unique. Very rare. May. 1½ feet.

" florentina. The true "orris-root." White, with faint tinge of lavender. Good for forcing. May. 2 feet.

" Germanica. This name covers a whole group of many beautiful varieties, including the well-known flags. The following selection is very distinct, and the pick of hundreds:

Alcest. Orange, S; Dark-brown, F.
Aurea. Clear-yellow, self.
Blue Beard. Pale-blue, self.
Celeste. Sky-blue, self.
Delicata. Canary-yellow, S; Veined purple, F.
Donna Maria. Pale-lavender, S; Purple, F.
H. Cramer. Delicate pale-blue, self.
Juliette. White, S; Heavily veined purple, F.
La Tendre. Lavender, S; Veined purple, F.
Madam Chereau. White ground; fringed blue.
Queen of May. Pinkish buff color.
Silver King. Pure white; self.

"S" stands for the standard petals and "F" for the three drooping ones which go to make up the flower. "Self" means all of one color.

GEUM COCCINEUM ATROSANGUINEUM.
See page 98.

IRIS MADAM CHEREAU.
See page 100.

GERANIUM SANGUINEUM.
See page 98.

IBERIS SEMPERVIRENS.
See page 100.

Iris graminea. See Rock Plants.

" laevigata (Kaempferi). Japanese Iris. This section of Iris is very distinct from all others. It is a gorgeous sight to view a large collection. The colors are white and all shades of blue, purple, and pink. The many markings and veinings it is impossible to describe. All have a bright yellow flame of color at the base of each petal, forming a star in the double varieties, and making the dark selfs very striking. They will grow in almost any locality, but revel in a cool, moist situation, when the flowers often measure 9 and 10 inches across. They are at their best in July. Height, 3 feet. The following we consider are the most distinct and best:

Golden Band. White, double.
Hana Avi. White, veined blue; very late.
Iso-No-Nami. Tall, dark; reddish purple.
Kuma Fingua. Very double; violet-purple.
Kiota. Indigo-blue; self; very fine.
Mikado. Single white; very large.
Oniga Shimea. White ground in centre, shading out from light to dark blue at the edges; double.
Osaka. White, double, and early.
Prince Camille de Rohan. Royal purple, self; double.
Saikyo. Magenta, marbled-white; double.
Tokio. White, heavily veined, and flushed pink; double.
Wakumurasaki. Marbled in light shades.

" Cengialti. Bright lilac. May. 1½ feet.
" nana. See Rock Plants.
" ochroleuca gigantea. Very rigid foliage, with lemon-yellow and white flowers. July. 3 feet.
" pallida Dalmatica. Light-blue. Majestic plant. Large flowers. June. 2½ feet.
" var. speciosa. Clear indigo blue. May. 2 feet.
" pumila. See Rock Plants.
" prismatica. See Rock Plants.
" Sibirica. Blue. June. 2½ feet.
" " orientalis. A beautiful Japanese species. Very dark-blue. Late. June. 2 feet.
" tectorum. See Rock Plants.

## LAMIUM. See Rock Plants.

## LARKSPUR. See Delphinium.

## LATHYRUS. Perennial Pea.

Lathyrus grandiflorus. Very similar to the well-known Sweet Pea, but the flowers are in large clusters. Pink and white. All summer.

## LAVANDULA. Lavender.

Lavandula vera. Every good housewife knows the value of lavender flowers in the linen closet; but the plants also have a place in beautiful gardening arrangements. As a low hedge, or edging, it can be clipped into handsome form.

## LILY OF THE VALLEY. See Convallaria.

## LINUM. Perennial Flax.

Linum perenne. A very pretty and graceful plant, with azure-blue and white flowers. Profuse bloomer. June. 1½ feet.

## LOBELIA.

Lobelia cardinalis. Cardinal Flower. Bright-red, very showy. Thrives either in low ground, or ordinary garden locations. August. 1½ to 2 feet.

" fulgens (Queen Victoria). Dark-red foliage and cardinal flowers. A very rich-looking plant. Aug. 2 feet.

" syphilitica. Blue. August. 2 feet.

## LOOSESTRIFE. See Lysimachia.

## LOTUS. See Rock Plants.

## LUPINUS. Lupine.

Very showy plants, with large spikes of pea-shaped flowers. June. 2 feet.

Lupinus polyphyllus tricolor. Blue.
" " alba. White.

## LYCHNIS.

The Lychnis include such old friends as the Mullein Pink, Ragged Robin, Maltese Cross, etc.

Lychnis chalcedonica. Maltese Cross or Scarlet Lightning. Brick-red to scarlet, and white. July. 3 feet.

" coronaria. Mullein pink. Crimson flowers and gray foliage. June. 1½ feet.

" var. alba. White.

" diurna plena. Double red. Very showy. June. 1 foot.

" Flos-cuculi. Ragged Robin. Pink. June. 1½ ft.

" Flos-Jovis. Flower of Jove. Scarlet. May. 15 in.

" Haageana. Very showy, with large red flowers. Not very hardy. 6 inches.

" viscaria splendens. Red. July. 1 foot.

## LYSIMACHIA. Loosestrife.

The Lysimachias are good subjects for border planting and useful for cut-flowers, especially L. clethroides and L. verticillata. They spread at the root very rapidly, so care should be taken not to allow them to smother out weaker-growing plants.

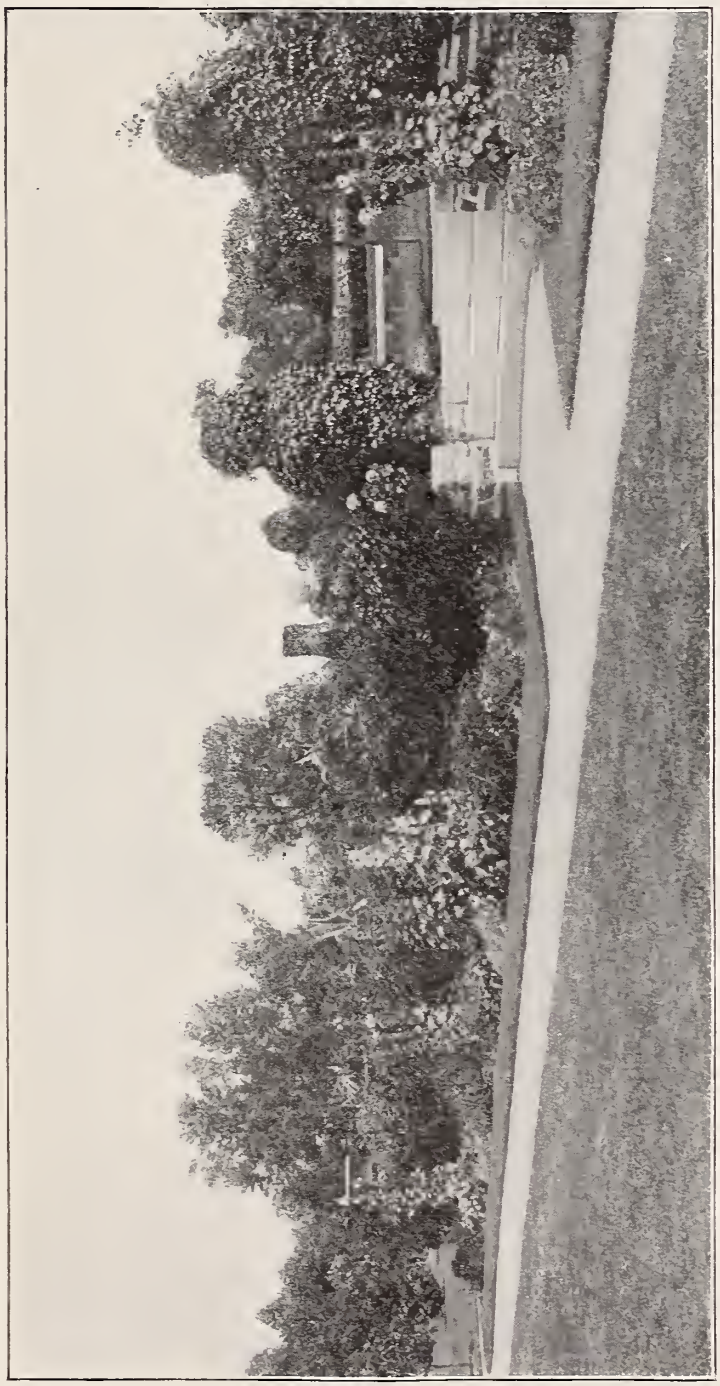
Lysimachia atropurpurea. Dark-purple. July. 2 feet.

" ciliata. Yellow. July. 1½ feet.

" clethroides. White. July to September. 2 feet.

" verticillata. Yellow. July. 1½ feet.

" vulgaris. See Plants for wet places.



HOLLYHOCKS. See page 100.

### LYTHRUM.

Lythrum Salicaria. A useful plant for shrubbery borders and wet places. Purple spikes. July. 3 to 4 feet.

### MALLOW. See Hibiscus.

### MALVA.

Malva alcea. Light-pink. July and August. 3 feet.

### MENTHA. Mint.

Mentha crispa. A pretty variety of the garden mint, with crisp and curly foliage. Light-blue. 1½ feet.

### MICHAELMAS DAISY OR STARWORT. See Aster.

### MILKWEED. See Asclepias.

### MONARDA. Bergamot.

These are deserving of a place in every garden, if only for the fragrance of the plant, to say nothing of the very showy flowers.

Monarda didyma. Oswego Tea. Brightest scarlet. August and September. 2 feet.
" fistulosa. Light, pinkish-purple. August. 2½ feet.
" var. alba. White.
" purpurea. Purple. August. 2½ feet.

### MONKSHOOD. See Aconitum.

### MYOSOTIS. Forget-me-not.

Myosotis dissitiflora is the better one to plant in wet places; while M. palustris is good for the border.

### NEPETA. See Rock Plants.

### OENOTHERA. Evening Primrose.

The Œnotheras are among the most pleasing of hardy flowers, and bloom through the summer.

Oenothera Missouriensis (macrocarpa). Lemon-yellow; very large flowers and curious fruit. 6 inches.
" speciosa. Large, white flowers. A grand species of exceptional merit. 1 foot.
" Youngii. Pale-yellow. Produces a wealth of bloom. 2 feet.

### OLD MAN. See Artemisia.

### PAEONIA. Paeony.

Each year sees an increase in the already great demand for these old favorites. Most people desire the old-fashioned double crimson, and the white or rose-colored varieties, and these we make a specialty, maintaining a fine stock of good, strong plants. In addition, we have a carefully made selection of named varieties, both single and double. P. officinalis and P. tenuifolia do not make clumps as quickly as others, but flower freely and grow thriftily in their way.

### MOUTAN or TREE PAEONIES.

Moutan is really a shrub, of rather slow growth, with flowers in shades of pink.

### PAEONIA OFFICINALIS. May-flowering Paeonies.

P. officinalis is the old-fashioned, early, crimson sort, with alba a white, and rosea a beautiful flesh-pink variety.

### PAEONIA SINENSIS. Chinese Paeonies.

The following are a selected list of the choicest garden Pæonies. They can be relied upon to be distinct and satisfactory. All are double-flowering.

Discaisne. White guard petals; yellow staminate petals.
Festiva. Double white, tinted flesh.
" Maxima. Large, full, pure white.
Golden Harvest. White, sulphur centre.
Grandiflora rubra. Blood-red.
L'Esperance. Vivid rose, full centre.
Mad. Breon. White.
Rubra triumphans. Glowing crimson, early bloomer.
Victoria tricolor. Pink, guard petals orange, salmon centre.
Whitleyi. Double white.

### PAEONIA TENUIFOLIA.

Paeonia tenuifolia. Fine, fern-like foliage and double crimson flowers. Very early.

### PAPAVER. Poppy.

Papaver nudicaule. See Rock Plants.
" orientale. Large, bright-crimson. June. 2 feet.

### PASSIFLORA. Passion Flower.

Passiflora incarnata. Valued for the interesting thoughts its flowers have given rise to, as well as for its beauty. Should be planted where it can run over a fence or something to support it.

### PEA. See Lathyrus.

### PENTSTEMON.

No plants stand the long, hot, dry spells of summer better than Pentstemons. Grand for cutting.

Pentstemon acuminatus. Lilac to violet. July. 1 foot.
" barbatus. Long, slender, scarlet spikes. June and July. 3 feet.
" diffusus. Blue. June. 1 foot.
" Hartwegii. Various colors. July. 2 feet.
" laevigatus var. Digitalis. White. July. 3 feet.

### PERIWINKLE OR MYRTLE. See Vinca.

### PHLOMIS.

Phlomis tuberosa. Useful for planting among shrubbery. Pink. July. 3 feet.

### PHLOX.

Phlox maculata. Likes a low situation. Purple. July. 2 feet.
" subulata and varieties. See Rock Plants.

PÆONY BED.

PHLOX. Decussata or Paniculata Varieties.

Phloxes are undoubtedly the most showy of all hardy flowers. The contrast is very great between those formerly seen in gardens—which were generally a dull-purple, and not very desirable—and the new and brilliant kinds now grown. We have spared no expense to procure the very best, and offer the following with every confidence that they will give satisfaction. All poor colors have been cast out :

**Aster Rehu.** Tall, rich-purple, shaded white.
**Dominican.** Cerise salmon; very large.
**Duquesclin.** Cherry centre, shading out to white.
**Eclaireur.** Rich, purple-carmine, white centre.
**Lord Rayleigh.** Dark, bluish-purple. Distinct.
**Marquise de Bretuil.** Bright-pink, dark centre.
**Nattie Stewart.** White, pink eye; narrow, glossy foliage.
**Princess.** Dwarf; white, pink eye.
**Queen.** Pure white.
**Rene Loti.** Large, dark, purplish-carmine.
**Saison Lierval.** Violet-pink, dark eye.
**Thebaide.** Dwarf, bright-salmon.
**T. H. Slocum.** Vivid-crimson, dark eye.
**Wm. Robinson.** Salmon-pink, glowing crimson eye.

PHYSOSTEGIA.

Physostegia denticulata. Lilac-white spikes. July and August. 3 feet.

" Virginica, "Obedient Plant," is very similar to denticulata, except it is rather dwarfer, and the flowers have the interesting feature of staying where they are pushed, either to the right or to the left. Lilac and white.

PINKS. See Dianthus.

PLATYCODON. Chinese Bellflower.

These are very handsome flowers, useful for cutting, and with a very prolonged flowering season, lasting from June to October. The prevailing color is blue, but often it comes white or variegated.

Platycodon grandiflorum. The tallest, growing 2 feet high.
" Japonicum. More bushy, with larger flowers.
" Mariesii. Dwarfer and more compact.

PLUMBAGO. See Rock Plants.

POLYGONUM.

Polygonum cuspidatum. A very strong-growing plant; will thrive almost anywhere. Grand for planting in large masses, where it makes a very graceful and striking object. It is often planted on the banks of streams. Produces clouds of white bloom in August. Spreads from roots. 6 to 8 feet.

POPPY. See Papaver.

POTENTILLA.

Strawberry-like plants, producing flowers in shades of red and yellow; useful for cutting in June and July.

PYRETHRUM.

Pyrethrum balsamita. Pale green leaves with very aromatic fragrance. 3 feet.

" roseum. Very pretty, daisy-like flowers, in all shades of pink and red. June. 1½ feet. A prime favorite.

" var. Bridesmaid. We have a fine stock of this fine, double white variety.

" uliginosum. White. July and August. 3 feet.

RAGGED ROBIN. See Lychnis.

RED-HOT-POKER PLANT. See Tritoma.

RUDBECKIA. Cone-flower.

The Rudbeckias would be hard to dispense with; they do much to keep the garden bright during the hot days of summer. All are of a rich-yellow color, and, excepting Golden Glow, which is double, exhibit cone-shaped, brown centres.

Rudbeckia fulgida, Newmani and speciosa are kinds known as "Black-Eyed Susans," differing only in habit. They produce sheets of golden bloom in July and August. 18 inches to 2 feet.

" laciniata. "Golden-Glow." So well known as to need but little description. The double, yellow, dahlia-like flowers, borne on stems 6 or 8 feet high, in great profusion, make it a very conspicuous object during August. Useful for shrubberies.

" maxima. Judging from the admiration this little-known plant excited in every one who saw it in flower in our nurseries, it is destined to become very popular. It is very distinct and striking, having large, glaucous-green leaves, and sending up flower-stems 5 feet high, each stem bearing from one to four flowers. The individual flowers are very remarkable, often lasting from four to six weeks.

RUTA. Rue.

Ruta graveolens. A pungent-smelling, shrub-like plant, with pretty foliage and yellow flowers.

SALVIA. Sage.

Salvia argentea. Interesting leaves, covered with silvery hair, make it very attractive and handsome.

" azurea grandiflora. Azure-blue. August. 3 feet.

" nutans. Blue. June. 1½ feet.

SANTOLINA.

Santolina incana. A pretty, little, shrub-like plant with very fine, silvery foliage; useful for low hedges, bordering walks, etc.

SCABIOSA.

Scabiosa Caucasica. Blue. June. 1½ feet.

" lutea. Yellow. July. 3 feet.

PÆONY TENUIFOLIA.
See page 104.

VINCA HERBACEA.
See page 110.

DWARF PHLOX DECUSSATA.
See page 106.

PERENNIAL PHLOX.
See page 36.

RED-HOT-POKER PLANT (TRITOMA).
See page 108.

SEA HOLLY. See Eryngium.

SEA LAVENDER. See Statice latifolia.

SEDUM. See Rock Plants.

SEMPERVIVUM. See Rock Plants.

SIDALCEA.

Sidalcea malvaeflora. A neat and attractive plant, very uncommon. Pink. June and July. 2 feet.

SILPHIUM.

Silphium laciniatum. "Compass Plant." Yellow. August. 8 feet.

SNOWDROP. See Galanthus.

SOLIDAGO. Goldenrod.

Although these are so common, they make very pleasing subjects to plant along shrubbery borders. The following are a few of the best:

Lanceolata, Canadensis,
Serotina, Nemoralis,
Sempervirens.

SOUTHERNWOOD. See Artemisia.

SPIDERWORT. See Trandescantia.

SPIRAEA.

Spiræas are all more or less partial to wet places, and are well worth cultivating. All have loose, feathery flowers, useful for cutting.

Spiraea Aruncus. Large, feathery panicles of white flowers. June. 4 feet.
" Camptchaticum. White. June. 6 feet.
" Filipendula. With fern-like leaves and creamy flowers. May and June. 6 inches.
" Japonica. White. May. 1 foot.
" var. compacta. An improved form.
" lobata (venusta). Rosy-carmine. June. 2 feet.
" palmata elegans. White. June and July. 2 feet.
" Ulmaria alba plena. White. June and July. 3 feet.

SPURGEWORT. See Euphorbia.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM.
(See Ornithogalum Umbellatum.)

STOKESIA.

Stokesia cyanea. A very pleasing flower, very much like the China Aster. Blue. July to September. 1 foot.

STONE-CROP or LOVE-ENTANGLE. See Sedum.

SUNFLOWER. See Helianthus.

SWEET FLAG. See Acorus.

SWEET ROCKET. See Hesperis.

THALICTRUM. Meadow Rue.

Thalictrums have foliage very much like the Columbine, only much finer; and white and pink feathery flowers.

Thalictrum aquilegifolium roseum. Rare and choice. Rose. June. 2½ feet.
" dioicum. Whitish. June. 3 to 5 feet.
" purpurascens. Rose. June. 3 feet.

THERMOPSIS.

Thermopsis Caroliniana. A fine, erect plant, bearing spikes of yellow, pea-shaped flowers in May and June. 3 feet.

TRADESCANTIA. Spiderwort.

Very interesting and pretty plants for partially shaded places. Blue, white and purple. June and September. 1 foot.

TRITOMA. Red-hot-Poker Plant.

To those who are not acquainted with this unique flower, the first acquaintance is rather startling because of its sword-like leaves and dense spike of fiery red flowers, borne on a stiff stem, 3 or 4 feet high. North of Philadelphia, it should receive protection in winter,—or, what would be better still, it should be dug up and stored in sand along with the Cannas and Dahlias. We have a grand stock of home-grown plants.

Tritoma uvaria grandiflora. July and August.
" var. John Waterer. A very choice variety.

TROLLIUS. Globe Flower.

Trollius, or Globe Flowers, are very attractive, and ought to be better known. They much resemble large buttercups, but are of a much more aristocratic appearance.

Trollius Europaeus. Yellow. Large. May and June. 1 foot.
" Asiaticus. Orange. May and June. 1 foot.

VALERIANA. Valerian.

Valeriana dioica. A characteristic plant of the old-fashioned garden, valued for its spicy fragrance and rose-colored, feathery flowers. May and June. 2 feet.

VERNONIA.

Vernonia Baldwini. Purple. August and September. 4 feet.
" Jamesii. A very pretty plant with narrow foliage. Rare. August and September. 1½ feet.

SPIRÆA JAPONICA COMPACTA.
See page 108.

NEW VIOLET, PINK GEM
See page 110.

### VERONICA. Speedwell.

The majority of the Veronicas are better adapted for the Rock Garden than for border planting, and will be found under that heading in these pages, with the exception of Veronica longifolia subsessilis, one of the best border plants.

Veronica longifolia subsessilis. Large, blue spikes. August. 2 feet.

" Teucrium. Blue. June. 1 foot.

" Virginica. White. July. 2 feet.

### VINCA. Periwinkle or Myrtle.

Vincas are useful little evergreen, trailing plants, used for covering the ground under trees, on banks, graves, etc.

Vinca herbacea. A herbaceous species, with large, blue flowers.

" minor, in three colors. Blue, purple, and white.

### VIOLA. Violet.

Viola cucullata. "Pink Gem." This violet, our own production, is one of the prettiest little things we have ever handled. The color of its flowers, a clear-pink, is not approached by any other violet. It is perfectly hardy, in the ordinary flower garden, and needs no frames We strongly endorse it, and commend it to every flower-lover.

" odorata. The well-known fragrant violet. Blue and white.

### WINDFLOWER. See Anemone.

### WORMWOOD. See Artemisia.

### YARROW. See Achillea.

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# The Rock or Alpine Garden

Few, if any, of the landscape features of a place afford greater pleasure to the lover of nature than the rock garden. Some partially shaded situation, with a slope toward the north, and well removed from all formal outlines, makes an ideal place, but is by no means a necessity. The plan should be along perfectly natural lines, and the background arranged to give high lights and dark shadows. The mounds of stone sometimes set on the surface of the flower garden or lawn are to be deplored as inappropriate. Depressions may oftentimes be treated satisfactorily, and also where the plants may be conveniently placed close to a natural stream, or where water can be artificially supplied.

The following list of Alpines or Rock Plants by no means includes all plants suitable for rock-work; but, judging from our long experience with such plants, we can safely say that it includes most of the plants that are likely to give satisfaction in our climate, and under the conditions generally met with.

Added to these, many of the bulbous plants, such as Snowdrops, Crocus, Daffodils, Muscaria, Montbretia, etc., do much to increase the beauty of the rock garden; and, in moist and shady places, nearly all the hardy native ferns are grand subjects.

Achillea tomentosa. See old-fashioned garden flowers.

Aegopodium Podagraria variegata. Variegated white and green foliage.

Ajuga genevensis. Blue. Grows in compact tufts. May.

" reptans. Similar to the former, but more spreading.

Alyssum argenteum. Silvery-gray leaves and yellow flowers. May.

" saxatile. Very showy golden-yellow flowers. May.

Aquilegia Canadensis. "Columbine." In its wild state it is found growing on rocks in shady places. Red. May.

Arabis albida. Will cover the rocks in a white sheet of bloom in early spring.

Armeria alpina. Has a close, tufted growth, with pink flowers.

" var. alba. White flowers.

Armeria maritima. Pink, with very dwarf habit.

" var. alba. White flowers.

Artemisia pontica. Silvery foliage.

" Stelleriana. "Old Woman." With white and woolly leaves. Very good for dry places.

Aster alpinus. See old-fashioned garden flowers.

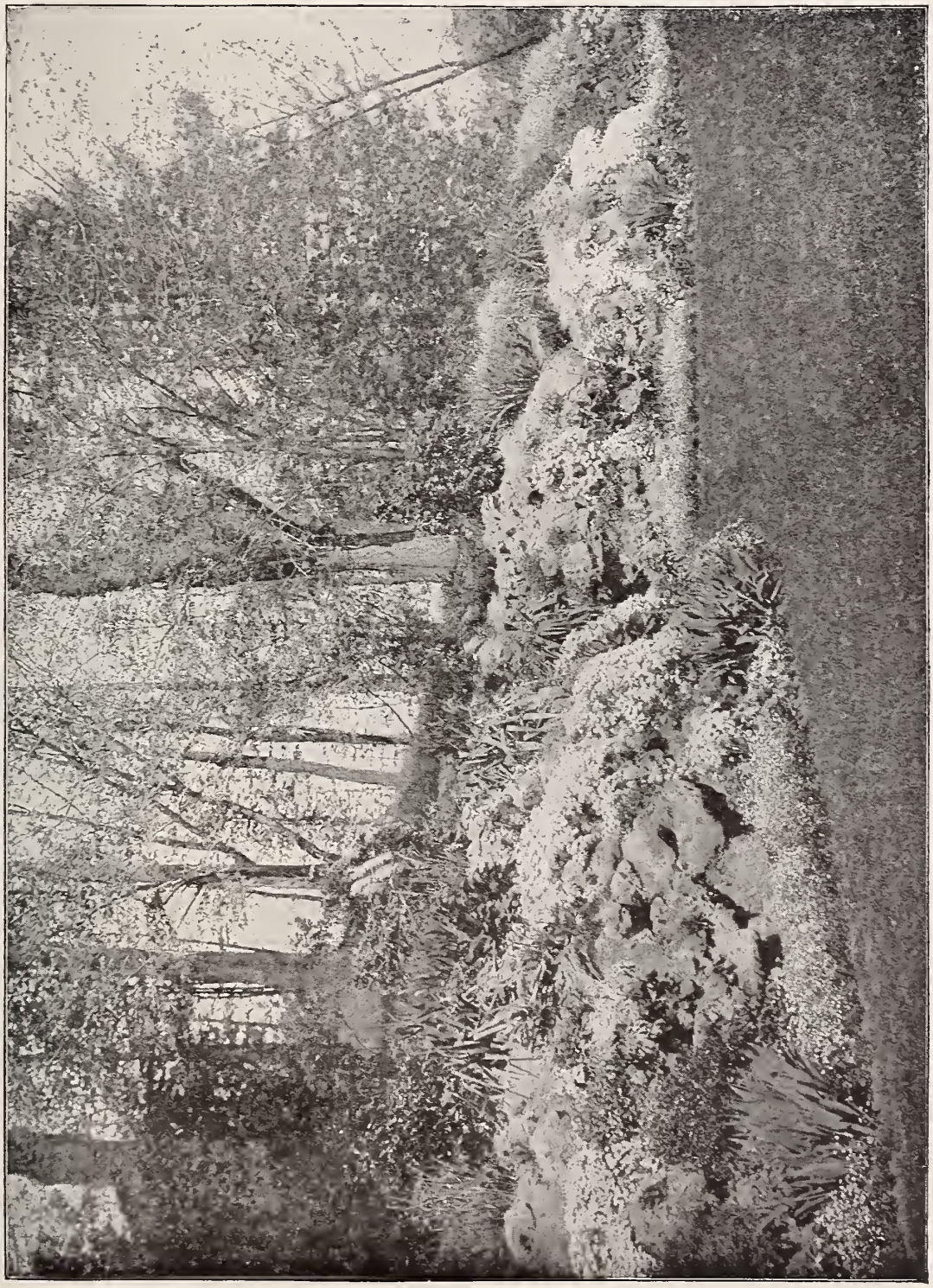
Astragalus alopecuroides. Yellow. Trailing. June.

Callirhoe involucrata. A very pretty trailing plant, with rich, red, geranium-like flowers.

Cerastium tomentosum. "Dusty Miller." A neat-growing little plant, with white foliage and flowers. May.

Chamaelirium luteum. "Blazing-star." Sulphur-yellow. May.

Coreopsis rosea. Forms a dense green carpet, and should be planted near the base of rock work. Rose. July and August.



ROCKERY.

Coronilla varia. A trailing plant, producing sheets of pink flowers in fair-sized heads. June to October.

Dodecatheon Meadia. "Shooting-star," or "American Cowslip." Purple petals, with yellow centre.

Epimedium roseum. An exquisite little foliage plant.

Erinus alpinus. This is an ideal little rock plant, growing in tufts, and covering the rocks with pink in May.

Geranium sanguineum. Deep-rose. June to September.

Globularia trichosantha. Blue. July and August.

Gnaphalium Leontopodium. "Edelweiss." The national flower of Switzerland. Should be planted in a well-drained, sunny position on the rockery.

Heuchera sanguinea. "Coral Bells." One of the best rock plants. June and July.

" Wheeleri. Handsome, mottled foliage and greenish flowers.

Hieracium aurantiacum. Orange. June.

" stoloniferum. Yellow. June. Will grow in dry, sandy places, and form a carpet of green.

Iris cristata. A dwarf-growing Iris, with light-blue flowers fringed and spotted with yellow.

" pumila. This grand little plant blooms as early as the Snowdrop and Crocus, and will please all that see its rich blue flowers. One of the most interesting plants in our collection.

" tectorum. New, interesting, and very handsome. This beautiful Iris has been in cultivation in China for many years, where it is grown on the roofs of houses, but has only recently been introduced to the Western Hemisphere. It has proved perfectly hardy and satisfactory in our nurseries, especially when grown in a rather dry, well-drained position.

Lamium purpureum variegatum. A spreading plant, with variegated foliage and pink flowers.

Lotus corniculatus. "Babies' Slippers." Yellow. Blooms all summer and fall.

Nepeta Glechoma variegata. "Ground Ivy." White, variegated foliage; a rapid-spreading plant.

Opuntia Rafinesquii. "Hardy Cactus." Perfectly hardy. Should be planted in dry places. Its yellow flowers are borne abundantly, and make a rare display.

Phlox subulata alba. A fine, white variety.

" var. rosea. "Mountain Pink" An old-fashioned favorite, which can be used in almost any situation in which a low-growing plant is required. Rose.

" var. "Sadie." Lavender.

Plumbago Larpentae. Bright-blue. August to October.

Polemonium reptans. Blue. May.

" Richardsoni. Blue, with a more upright growth than the former.

Potentilla rupestris. White flowers and strawberry-like foliage. July.

Primula suaveolens. "English Cowslip." Yellow. Very fragrant.

" veris elatior caerulea. Like the English Primrose. In various shades of blue and purple. May.

Ranunculus repens fl. pl. "Double Buttercup." Bright, shining foliage and double yellow flowers. Fine for a wet place.

Saxifraga crassifolia. Large, leathery leaves and pink flowers. One of the first flowers to open in spring.

Sedum album. White. Creeping.

" Camptchaticum. Upright. Yellow.

" Fabaria. Upright. Flowers showy, light-pink.

" Hispanicum. A pretty little creeping variety that will grow where there is very little soil.

" hybridum. Pink. Creeping.

" Maximowiczii. Upright. 18 inches high. Yellow. Good. June and July.

" purpureum. Upright. Dark, reddish foliage.

" Seiboldi. Pretty, drooping habit, glaucous foliage and pink flowers.

" sexangulare. "Stone-crop." "Love-entangle." One of the best creeping sorts.

" spectabile. Upright. Large, showy trusses of pink flowers. August. A handsome plant.

" Telephium. Upright. Somewhat similar to the preceding.

Sedums are all fine subjects for rock work, the creeping sorts often growing on the bare rocks. All like a sunny exposure.

Sempervivum ruthenicum. Rosette-like plants, with pink flowers in July.

" tectorum. "House-leek." Very distinct and smaller.

" Verloti.

Stachys lanata. "Bunnie's-ears." White, woolly leaves and pink flowers in July.

Statice latifolia. "Sea Lavender." Has large panicles of small lavender flowers. August.

Stellaria Holostea. White. May.

Thymus serpyllum. "Thyme" Fragrant. A very neat little plant, with pink flowers.

" vulgaris. The well-known garden Thyme.

" var. argenteus. A beautiful, variegated form.

Tricyrtis hirta nigra. Orchid-like plants, whitish flowers, covered with large, purple spots. Give rather a moist situation.

Veronica circaeoides. Forms a carpet of green. Blue flowers in June.

" incana. Silvery-white foliage and blue flowers. A very pleasing combination.

" spicata nana. Blue. Very compact and pretty.

PHLOX SUBULATA ROSEA.
See page 112.

SEDUM SPECTABILE.
See page 112.

EDELWEISS (GNAPHALIUM LEONTOPODIUM).
See page 112.

ASPIDIUM MARGINALE
See page 114.

HARDY FERNS.
See page 114.

## Bulbs and Tuberous Roots

The following is a descriptive list of bulbs and tuberous plants, some of which can scarcely be classed as hardy herbaceous plants; but owing to their popularity and adaptability for planting in the hardy flower garden, we offer the following perennial kinds, as they do much to enhance the beauty of the garden.

Those not hardy are marked with an asterisk (*), and should be lifted in the fall and stored in a dry, cool cellar:

Anthericum Liliastrum. "St. Bruno's Lily." White. 2 feet. Summer.

Crocus. Yellow, purple and white. Blooms just after the Snowdrop.

*Dahlias. Red, white, yellow and pink. Best double kinds.

Erythronium Americanum. "Dog's-Tooth Violet." Pretty mottled leaves and yellow flowers. Should be planted in moist, shaded places or they are likely to miss flowering. May. 6 inches.

Galanthus nivalis. "Snowdrop." About the first flower to open in spring.

*Gladiolus hybrids. These handsome flowers are so easily handled and so sure to succeed that they ought to be grown in every garden.

Hyacinthus candicans. "Giant Summer Hyacinth." Like a huge hyacinth. White. Summer. 4 feet.

Liatris pycnostachya. Tall purple spikes. August and September. 5 feet.

" spicata. Purple. Very hardy. July and August. 1½ feet.

Lilium auratum. "Golden-Banded Lily of Japan." A magnificent flower. White, spotted red and banded yellow. July to September. 4 feet.

" candidum. The "Annunciation Lily." The well-known white lily. Blooms earlier than the others. 6 feet.

" speciosum album. White. August. 4 feet.

" var. roseum. Rose. August. 4 feet.

" superbum. A beautiful native lily. Orange-red, spotted flowers, and when well grown produced in great profusion, on stems about 4 feet high. July.

" tigrinum splendens. "Tiger Lily." Orange-red, spotted black—very fine. August. 5 feet.

*Montbretia crocosmaeflora. One of the best summer flowering bulbous plants. Should be planted in clumps to be effective. Loose spikes of orange-red flowers, about 1½ feet high. August.

Muscari botryoides. "Grape Hyacinth," "Blue-Bottle." Rather small, hyacinth-like flowers in early spring. Very hardy.

Narcissus. "Daffodils." The hardiest kinds of these well-known spring beauties are a great acquisition to the garden. Double and single yellow.

" poeticus. "Poet's Narcissus." White.

Ornithogalum umbellatum. "Star of Bethlehem." White, star-shaped flowers in early spring. Very hardy.

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## Hardy Ferns

Ferns might be used in gardens much more than they are, for not only are they beautiful in summer, but many of them are evergreen, affording something green for rock work and other places in winter time. Ferns like shade, but at the same time must have some air. Damp, shady places are the ones they prefer, and as such spots do not suit many plants, ferns are especially valuable for the purpose.

Evergreen sorts are marked (E.)

Adiantum pedatum. Maiden Hair Fern.

Aspidium acrostichoides. Christmas Fern. (E.)

" cristatum. Crested Shield-fern. (E.)

" marginale. Marginal Fern. (E.)

" spinulosum. (E.)

" Thelyptera. Lady Fern.

Asplenium angustifolium. Narrow-leaved Spleenwort.

Onoclea sensibilis. Sensitive Fern.

" Struthiopteris. Ostrich Fern.

Osmunda cinnamomea. Cinnamon Fern.

" Claytoniana. Flowering Fern.

" regalis. King Fern.

Polypodium hexagonopterum.

" vulgare. (E.)

Pteris aquilina. Brake or Bracken.

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## Hardy Grasses

The Hardy Grasses are invaluable for giving distinct effects. The structure of the plants is so different from the shrubs and trees as to always give a pleasing contrast. In isolated clumps on lawns and near water they are especially pleasing.

Arundo Donax. "The Giant Reed." Bluish-green. 12 to 15 feet.

" var. variegata. A very handsome, variegated variety of the former. 8 to 10 feet.

GROFF'S FAMOUS GLADIOLUS.
See page 114.

ARUNDO DONAX.
See page 114.

Bambusa Metake. "Evergreen Bamboo." 5 to 6 feet.

Erianthus Ravennae. Has beautiful plumes in the fall. 8 to 10 feet.

Eulalia Japonica. "False Pampas Grass." Green, broad leaf. 8 to 10 feet.

" var. gracillima univittata. Very narrow blades, making a very graceful and pretty plant. 5 to 7 ft.

" var. variegata. Green and white striped. Very handsome. 5 to 7 feet.

" var. zebrina. Green, barred with bronzy-yellow. Very striking. 5 to 7 feet.

Phalaris arundinacea variegata. "Ribbon Grass." An excellent dwarf grass for clumping in the foreground of shrubberies.

## Plants for Wet Places

Acorus Calamus variegatus.
Arundo Donax.
Erianthus Ravennae.
Eulalia Japonica.
" var. gracillima univittata.
" var. variegata.
" var. zebrina.
Hemerocallis fulva.
Hibiscus militaris.
" moscheutos.
Iris laevigata.
" orientalis.
" Pseudacorus.
Lysimachia vulgaris.
Polygonum cuspidatum.
Ranunculus repens, fl. pl.
Spiraea Aruncus.
" Camptchaticum.
" palmata elegans.
" Ulmaria fl. pl.
Vernonia Baldwini.

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# Do You Need a Gardener?

The satisfaction derived from a country home by its owner depends largely upon the ability of the gardener to produce results.

The man in charge of the grounds and plants has most to do with the appearance of the property. His efforts, intelligence and training regulate to a great degree the amount of interest taken by his employer in the place and in him.

When you are seeking a gardener write to us. Give details of your property and of your requirements. We want to know all that is necessary to guide us in making selections which are likely to please. Usually two or more persons are suggested, so that an opportunity is given to pick out the one best suited for the position.

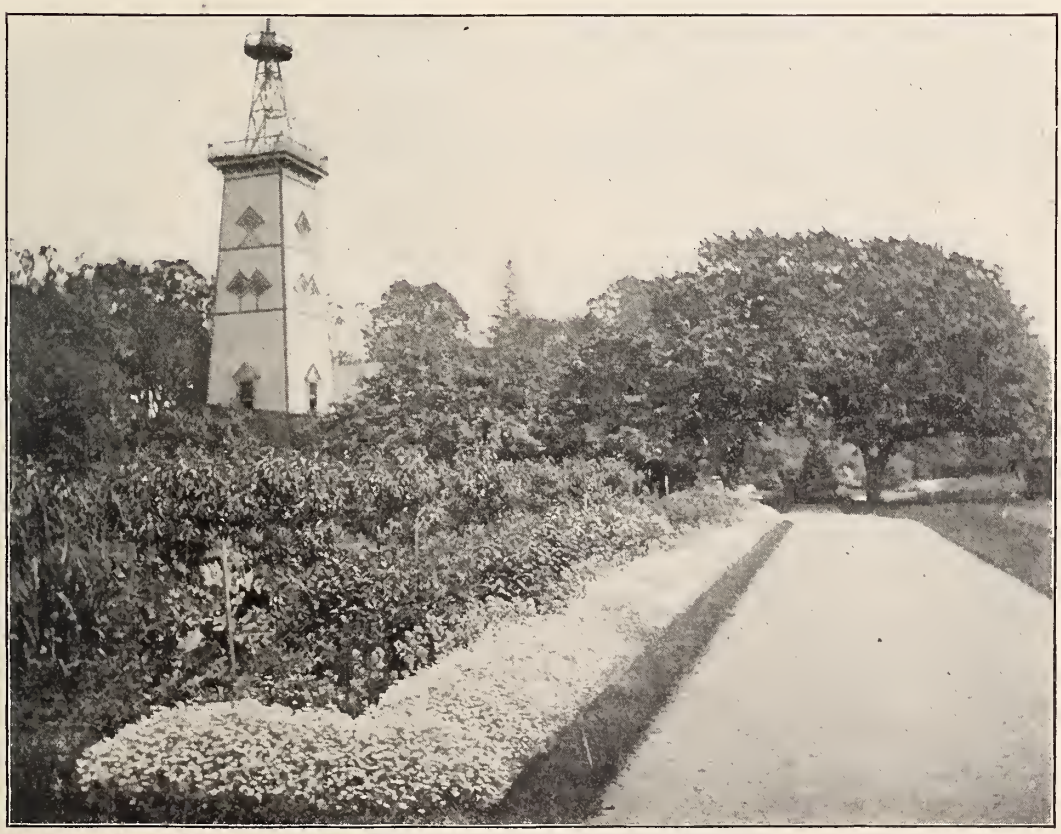
We keep records of gardeners in all sections of this country, perhaps giving this matter more quiet and thorough attention than any other concern. It is often the case that we know of quite a number of good men who are desirous of securing situations. Some are out of a position and others want to make a change for a good reason. Many times we can give information in regard to gardeners that could not be readily obtained elsewhere.

We do not have pet men, nor do we recommend them in the order their applications were received, regardless of qualifications. The interests of the employer are kept in mind.

We make no charges for our services in this connection, either to the employer or to the gardener.

Gardeners whose records will bear searching investigation are invited to take advantage of our facilities for helping them to positions.

SAXIFRAGA CRASSIFOLIA.
See page 112.



BORDER OF CERASTIUM TOMENTOSUM.
See page 110.

# Price List of Deciduous Trees

Five plants of any one kind and size will be supplied at the ten rate; twenty-five at the hundred rate.

The prices are without further discount and subject only to the conditions named in "Directions to Correspondents." See fore part of book.

Our ten and hundred rates are usually very low, as we can handle orders and grow stock more cheaply in quantities.

Consider the care and attention given our stock and our prices are all reasonable. We spend hundreds of dollars alone in staking our stock, and hundreds more in pruning, cultivating and fertilizing. Altogether it is thousands we spend annually for these purposes. Plants hard to move we grow, many of them, in large pots and tubs, at great expense, but with considerable satisfaction also.

Our customers get full return for their money outlay. No trouble or expense is too much for us to have when considering the benefits to our stock and the satisfaction given our patrons.

Tr. signifies transplanted; S. or Seed. is stock not yet transplanted. Everything not marked is transplanted.

**Acer campestre.**
4 to 5 ft tr., bushy, 75c. each; $5 00 per 10; $40 00 per 100.

" **colchicum rubrum.**
1 ft. tr., 25c. each.

" **dasycarpum.**
7 to 8 ft., 50c each; $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
10 to 14 ft, 2 to 3¼ in. diam., $1 50, $2 00 and $3 00 each.
15 to 18 ft., 2½ to 2¾ in. diam, large specimens grown wide apart, magnificent heads, $4 00 each; $35 00 per 10; $350 00 per 100.

" **var. Wierii.**
6 to 7 ft. tr., thrifty, $1 00 each; $6 00 per 10; $40 00 per 100.
12 ft. tr., 1½ to 1¾ in. diam. Beautiful, straight, low-branched lawn specimens,—fine leaders, $2 00 each; $17 50 per 10.

" **platanoides.**
9 to 10 ft., $1 50 each; $10 00 per 10; $85 00 per 100.
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2¼ in. cal., fine, straight young trees well branched and rooted, $2 00 each; $17 50 per 10; $125 00 per 100.
12 ft., 3 to 4 in. diam., $3 50 each.
12 to 14 ft., 2¼ to 3 in. diam., specimens grown wide apart, perfectly straight trunks, $4 00 ea.; $40 00 per 10; $350 00 per 100.
15 to 18 ft., 4 to 6 in. diam., heavy trees, high branched. A block of these that we desire to clear this year. They have a fine root system and would move easily. Special price, $4 00 to $8 00 each; $35 00 per 10; $250 00 per 100.

" **var. globosa.**
2 to 3 ft., $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10.

" **var. Reitenbachii.**
7 to 8 ft. tr., $1 50 each.

" **var. Schwedleri..**
7 to 8 ft tr., $1 25 each; $10 00 per 10.
9 to 11 ft. tr., $1 75 each; $15 00 per 10.

" **Pseudo-Platanus.**
10 to 12 ft., 1¾ to 2 in. diam., transplanted two years ago, $1 50 each; $13 50 per 10.
12 to 20 ft. Fine, big, bushy ones, large heads, $5 00 and $8 00 each.

" **rubrum.**
6 to 7 ft. tr., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10; $40 00 per 100.
9 to 10 ft. tr., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal., $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10; $100 00 per 100

**Acer saccharinum.**
12 to 14 ft., 1¼ to 1⅜ cal., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10; $40 00 per 100
2 to 2¼ in. cal., $2 00 each; $17 50 per 10; $150 00 per 100.
2¼ to 2½ in cal., $2 50 each; $22 50 per 10; $200 00 per 100.
14 to 16 ft., 2 to 2½ in. cal., specimens grown wide apart, straight trunks and fine heads, $4 00 each; $40 00 per 10.

" **var. nigrum.**
9 to 10 ft tr., 75c. each; $6 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100.

" **spicatum.**
5 to 6 ft. tr., 50c each; $4 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100.

" **striatum.**
5 to 6 ft. tr., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.

" **Tataricum.**
2 to 3 ft. tr., 35c. each.

" **var. Ginnale.**
5 to 6 ft tr., bushy, $1 25 each; $9 00 per 10.

" **trilobatum.**
2 ft. tr, 40c. each

## JAPANESE MAPLES.

**Acer Japonicum.**
2 to 2½ ft., in 5 in. pots, $1 50 each; $15 00 per 10.

" **var. aureum.**
18 to 24 in., 5-in. pots, $1 75 each; $15 00 per 10; $150 00 per 100.

" **var. palmatum.**
18 to 24 in., in 5-in. pots, $1 75 each; $15 00 per 10.

" **polymorphum.**
18 to 24 in., from pots, $1 25 each.
2 to 3 ft., bushy, $1 50 each.

" **var. atropurpureum.**
12 to 18 in. tr., $1 25 each; $10 00 per 10; $85 00 per 100.
18 to 24 in. tr., $2 00 each; $15 00 per 10; $125 00 per 100.

" **var. ampelopsilobum.**
2 to 2½ ft., in 5-in. pots, $1 75 each; $15 00 per 10.
4 to 6 ft., bushy, specimens trimmed to a single stem at base, $3 50 each; $30 00 per 10.

" **var. cristatum.**
2 ft., in 5 in. pots, $1 75 each; $15 00 per 10.

" **var. dissectum.**
2 to 2½ ft., 5 and 6 in. pots, $2 00 each; $17 50 per 10.

**Acer polymorphum dissectum atropurpureum.**
2 to 2½ ft., from 6-in. pots, thrifty young specimen plants, $1 75 each; $15 00 per 10; $125 00 per 100.
3 ft., heavy, trans., bushy specimens, $4 00 to $6 00 each.

" **var. pinnatifolium atropurpureum.**
2 to 2½ ft., from 5 and 6 in. pots, $2 00 each; $17 50 per 10.

" **var. reticulatum.**
18 to 24 in., 6 in. pots, $1 75 each; $15 00 per 10.

**Aesculus glabra.**
8 to 10 ft., $1 50 each.
Bushy, low-branched specimens, $2 00 each; $15 00 per 10.

" **Hippocastanum.**
8 to 10 ft. tr., $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10.

" **var. alba plena.**
7 to 8 ft., transplanted last spring, $1 50 each.

" **Lyonii.**
6 to 10 ft. tr., $1 50 each.

" **rubicunda.**
6 to 7 ft., transplanted last spring, $1 75 each; $15 00 per 10.

**Ailantus glandulosa.**
6 to 8 ft., light, 60c. each; $4 00 per 10; $25 00 per 100.

" **glandulosa, Female.**
5 to 6 ft., light, 75c. each.
12 ft., strong, 2¼ to 2½ diam. specimens, $2 00 each; $15 00 per 10.

**Albizzia Julibrissin.**
3 to 4 ft., strong, $1 00 each.

**Alder.** See Alnus.

**Alnus glutinosa.**
12 to 14 ft., $1 00 each.

" **incana.**
7 to 8 ft. tr., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10; $50 00 per 100.

**Amygdalus Persica purpurea.**
4 to 5 ft., 75c. each

" **varieties.** Crimson, pink and white, double flowering.
4 to 5 ft., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.

**Andromeda arborea.**
2 to 2½ ft. tr., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10; $40 00 per 100.
3 to 4 ft. tr., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10; $50 00 per 100.

**Apples, Flowering.** See Pyrus.

**Aralia Cachemirica.**
2 to 3 ft. tr., 35c. each.

" **Japonica.**
2 to 2½ ft. tr., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10.

" **pentaphylla.**
18 to 24 in. tr., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
4 ft., large bushes, 75c. each; $6 00 per 10; $40 00 per 100.

" **spinosa.**
3 to 4 ft. tr., strong roots, 75c. each; $5 00 per 10; $30 00 per 100.
6 to 9 ft., heavy, $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10.

**Ash.** See Fraxinus.

**Ash, Mountain.** See Pyrus.

**Asimina triloba.**
3 to 4 ft. tr., 50c. each· $3 50 per 10.

**Basswood.** See Tilia.

**Beech.** See Fagus.

**Betula alba.**
6 to 8 ft. tr., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10; $50 00 per 100.
8 to 10 ft., heavy, $2 00 each; $15 00 per 10.

" **var. fastigiata.**
5 to 6 ft. tr., $1 50 each.
10 to 12 ft., large specimens, $2 50 each.

**Betula alba laciniata.**
6 to 7 ft. tr., $1 00 each; $9 00 per 10.

" **var. costata.**
3 ft. tr., 40c. each.

" **var. purpurea.**
3 to 5 ft. tr., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10.

" **lenta.**
4 to 5 ft. tr., 50c each; $3 00 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
8 to 10 ft. tr., heavy, $1 75 each.

" **lutea.**
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. diam. $1 00 each; $6 00 per 10; $40 00 per 100.

" **papyracea.**
6 to 8 ft. tr., $1 00 each; $6 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100.

" **populifolia.**
10 to 12 ft. tr., 2¼ in. diam., $1 75 each.

" **pumila.**
3 to 5 ft. tr., 50c. each.

" **rubra.**
6 to 8 ft. tr., $1 00 each; $6 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100.
10 to 12 ft., heavy, $1 50 each; $10 00 per 10; $90 00 per 100.

**Birch.** See Betula.

**Broussonetia Kaempferi.**
6 to 9 ft. tr., $1 00 each.
12 to 14 ft. tr, $1 50 each.

" **papyrifera.**
10 to 12 ft. tr., $1 25 each; $10 00 per 10.

" **var. female.**
10 to 12 ft. tr., specimens pruned and staked, 2 to 2¼ in. diam., $2 50 each; $20 00 per 10.

**Buckeye.** See Pavia.

**Carpinus Americana.**
2 ft. tr., 25c. each; $1 50 per 10.

" **Betulus.**
5 to 7 ft. tr., 75c. each.

**Carya alba.**
5 to 6 ft., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10.

" **var. Hales' Paper Shell.**
18 to 24 in., from pots, $ 2 50 each.

" **aquatica.**
2 to 3 ft., seed., 25c. each.

" **amara.**
3 to 4 ft., seed., 35c. each.

" **macrocarpa.**
4 to 5 ft., seed., 50c. each.

" **olivaeformis.**
4 to 5 ft. tr., 75c. each; $6 00 per 10.

" **sulcata.**
2 to 2½ ft., seed., 25c. each.

**Castanea Americana.**
3½ to 4 ft. tr., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $20 00 per 100
5 to 6 ft., $1 25 each.

" **Japonica.**
6 to 8 ft. tr., $1 50 each; $10 00 per 10; $80 00 per 100.

" **pumila.**
3 to 4 ft. tr., bearing size, 50c. each; $4 00 per 10; $25 00 per 100.

" **vesca.**
6 to 8 ft. tr., $1 00 each; $8 00 per 10.

" **var. Numbo.**
5 to 6 ft. tr., $1 25 each; $10 00 per 10.

" **var. Paragon.**
5 to 6 ft. tr., $1 25 each; $10 00 per 10.

Catalpa bignonioides.
6 to 7 ft. tr., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10.
" var. aurea.
4 to 5 ft. tr., 75c. each; $6 00 per 10; $50 00 per 100.
" Bungei (nana).
5 to 7 ft., nice, 1-year heads, $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10; $50 00 per 100.
6 to 7 ft., 2-year, very bushy heads, $1 75 each; $15 00 per 10.
" Kaempferi.
5 to 6 ft. tr., 75c. each.
12 to 14 ft., 1¾ to 2 in. diam., $1 25 each; $8 00 per 10.
" speciosa.
8 to 9 ft. tr., $1 00 each; $7 00 per 10; $40 00 per 100.
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. diam., $1 75 each; $12 50 per 10; $100 00 per 100.

Celtis occidentalis.
5 to 6 ft. tr., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
8 to 9 ft. tr., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10; $50 00 per 100.
" var. pumila.
4 to 5 ft., seed., 40c. each.

Cerasus Padus.
3 to 4 ft., seed , 35c. each.
" Pennsylvanica.
8 to 10 ft. tr., 75c. each.
" serotina.
4 to 5 ft. tr., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
" Virginiana.
5 to 6 ft. seed., 50c. each.
" Avium alba plena.
5 to 6 ft., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100.
" var. pumila.
18 to 24 in. tr., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
" var. pendula.
5 to 6 ft., compact heads, $2 00 each.
" ranunculiflora.
4 to 5 ft. tr., 60c. each; $5 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100
" rosea pendula.
1-year heads, $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10.
5 to 6 ft. tr., 2-year heads, $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10.
" Sieboldi rubra plena.
4 to 5 ft. tr., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100.
6 to 7 ft. tr., $1 25 each; $10 00 per 10; $75 00 per 100.
" sinensis flore plena.
3 to 4 ft. tr., 50c. each; $4 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100.

Cercidiphyllum Japonicum.
4 to 5 ft. tr., $1 00 each; $8 50 per 10.

Cercis Canadensis.
18 to 24 in. tr., 25c. each; $1 50 per 10; $10 00 per 100.
3 to 4 ft., bushy, 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
4 to 5 ft. tr., and staked, $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10; $50 00 per 100.
" Japonica.
12 to 18 in., 25c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
2 to 2½ ft. tr., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
3 to 3½ ft , 75c. each; $5 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100.

Cherry, Flowering. See Cerasus.

Chestnut, Horse. See Æsculus.
" Sweet. See Castanea.

Cladrastis tinctoria.
5 to 7 ft. tr., heavy, staked, $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10.

Cornus florida.
3 to 3½ ft. tr., 50c. each; $4 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100.
4 to 6 ft. tr., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10.
6 to 7 ft. tr., bushy specimens, $1 75 each; $17 50 per 10; $150 00 per 100.

Cornus florida flore rubro.
2½ to 3 ft tr., 75c. each; $6 00 per 10; $50 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft. tr., $1 50 each; $15 00 per 10.
" var. pendula.
2 to 3 ft. tr., 50c. each; $4 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100.
4 to 5 ft. tr., $1 50 each; $15 00 per 10.
" Kousa.
2 ft., $1 50 each.

Cucumber Tree. See Magnolia.

Cypress, Bald. See Taxodium.

Cytisus Laburnum.
3 to 4 ft. tr., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
4 to 5 ft. specimens, $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10; $50 00 per 100.

Dimorphanthus Mandshuricus.
5 to 7 ft. tr., 75c. each.
8 to 10 ft., heavy, $1 50 each.

Diospyros Virginiana.
4 ft. tr., 50c. each; $4 00 per 10; $30 00 per 100.
6 to 8 ft tr., $1 00 each.
" var. Improved Fruiting Variety.
5 ft tr., $1 25 each; $10 00 per 10.

Dogwood. See Cornus.

Elm. See Ulmus.

Fagus ferruginea (Americana).
4 to 5 ft. tr., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10; $65 00 per 100.
5 to 6 ft. tr., $1 50 each.
" sylvatica.
4 to 5 ft. tr., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10; $60 00 per 100.
" var. asplenifolia.
18 to 24 in. tr., 75c. each; $6 50 per 10.
" var. heterophylla.
3 to 4 ft. tr., $1 25 each; $10 00 per 10; $80 00 per 100.
" var. pendula.
3 to 4 ft. tr., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10; $40 00 per 100.
5 to 6 ft. tr., $1 50 each; $10 00 per 10; $75 00 per 100.
" var. purpurea.
3 ft. tr., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.
" var. Riversii.
3 to 4 ft. tr., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10; $60 00 per 100.
5 to 6 ft. tr., specimens staked, $2 00 each; $17 50 per 10; $150 00 per 100.

Fraxinus Americana.
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. diam., $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10; $100 00 per 100.
" excelsior.
8 to 10 ft. tr., $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10.
11 to 12 ft. tr., 1¾ to 2¼ in. diam., specimen trees, $2 00 each; $17 50 per 10.
" var. aurea.
3 to 5 ft., 75c. each; $6 00 per 10.
" var. aucubaefolia.
8 to 10 ft., $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10; $100 00 per 100.
" var. heterophylla.
9 to 10 ft., $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10.
" var. pendula.
7 to 9 ft., 3-year heads, $1 75 each; $15 00 per 10; $100 00 per 100
" var. pendula aurea.
7 ft., 3-year heads, $2 00 each.
" lutea.
10 to 12 ft., $1 25 each.
" Mandshurica.
6 to 8 ft. tr., $1 00 each.

Fraxinus Ornus.
6 to 7 ft. tr., $1 00 each; $7 00 per 10; $40 00 per 100.
" quadrangulata.
7 to 8 ft. tr., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100.
" viridis.
4 to 5 ft. tr., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.

Gingko. See Salisburia.

Gleditschia triacanthos. See Hedge Plants.
6 to 7 ft. tr., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
10 ft. tr., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10; $50 00 per 100.

Gum, Sour. See Nyssa.
" Sweet. See Liquidambar.

Gymnocladus Canadensis.
8 to 10 ft., $1 00 each; $6 00 per 10; $45 00 per 100.
10 to 12 ft., $1 25 each; $10 00 per 10; $75 00 per 100

Hickory. See Carya.
Hornbeam. See Carpinus.
Hovenia dulcis.
6 to 8 ft. tr., $1 00 each.
Judas. See Cercis.
Juglans cinerea.
5 ft. tr., 75c. each; $4 00 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
" nigra.
4 to 6 ft. tr., 60c. each.
" regia.
5 to 6 ft. tr., $1 00 each; $6 00 per 10.
" rupestris.
8 ft., $1 00 each.
Kentucky Coffee. See Gymnocladus.
Koelreuteria paniculata.
6 to 8 ft. tr., $1 25 each; $10 00 per 10.
Laburnum. See Cytisus.
Larch. See Larix.
Larix Americana.
2 ft., 35c. each; $3 00 per 10.
" Europaea.
4 to 5 ft. tr., 75c. each; $6 00 per 10.
8 to 10 ft. tr., bushy, sheared, and staked, $1 75 each; $12 50 per 10.
10 to 12 ft., large specimens, $2 00 each; $15 00 per 10.
Lime or Linden. See Tilia.
Lindera (Laurus) Benzoin.
3 to 4 ft. tr , 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
4 to 5 ft. tr., large, bushy specimens, grown wide apart, $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10; $100 00 per 100.
Liquidambar styraciflua.
5½ to 6 ft., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10; $50 00 per 100.
Liriodendron tulipifera.
5 to 8 ft. tr., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100.
Locust. See Robinia.
" Honey. See Gleditschia.

Maclura aurantiaca. See Hedge Plants.
4 ft., bushy, 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.

Magnolia acuminata.
7 to 10 ft. tr., $1 50 each.
" Fraseri (auriculata).
6 to 7 ft. tr., $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10.
" glauca.
3 to 3½ ft. tr., $1.00 each; $7 50 per 10.
4 to 5 ft. tr., $1 50 each; $12 00 per 10; $80 00 per 100.

Magnolia tripetala.
8 to 10 ft., 1¾ to 2 in. diam., $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10.
10 to 12 ft., bushy specimens, $2 00 to $2 50 each; $15 00 per 10.

## CHINESE MAGNOLIAS.

Magnolia conspicua.
3 to 3½ ft., pot grown, $1 00 each; $8 50 per 10.
4 to 5 ft., pot grown, $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10.
" gracilis.
2 to 2½ ft., from pots, $1 00 each.
" Kobus (Thurberi).
4 to 5 ft., from pots, $1 50 each.
" purpurea (obovata).
2½ to 3 ft., from pots, $1 00 each.
" Soulangiana.
2 to 3 ft., 50c. each; $4 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100.
3 to 4 ft., from pots, $1 00 each; $9 00 per 10.
" speciosa.
2 to 3 ft., from pots, $1 00 each; $9 00 per 10.
" stellata (Halleana).
12 to 18 in., from pots, $1 00 each; $9 00 per 10; $75 00 per 100.
" var. Pink.
12 to 18 in., from pots, $2 50 each.
" var. Standards.
Grafted on stems, 5 to 6 ft., pot grown, $5 00 each.

Maiden Hair Tree. See Salisburia.
Maple. See Acer.
" Ash-leaved. See Negundo.
" Japanese. See Acer.
Melia Azedarach.
2 to 3 ft. tr., 35c. each.
Morus alba.
5 to 6 ft. tr., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
8 to 10 ft., bushy, $1 00 each; $6 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100.
" var. Teas' Weeping.
5 to 6 ft., 1-year heads, $1 25 each; $7 50 per 10.
6 to 7 ft., 2-year heads, $1 75 each; $12 50 per 10.
" rubra. Downing's Everbearing.
6 to 8 ft. tr., $1 00 each; $6 50 per 10.
" var. Tatarica.
6 to 7 ft. tr., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
We have a fine lot of Morus grafted with wood for weeping that failed to weep Would be excellent for massing for foliage effect. 7 to 8 ft., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
Mulberry. See Morus.
" Paper. See Broussonetia.
Negundo aceroides.
5 to 7 ft. tr., $1 00 each; $6 00 per 10; $30 00 per 100.
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in., $1 25 each; $8 00 per 10; $50 00 per 100.
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2¼ in. diam , fine spec., $2 00 each; $12 50 per 10; $80 00 per 100.
Nyssa multiflora.
4 to 5 ft. tr., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10; $50 00 per 100.
Oak. See Quercus.
Orange, Osage. See Maclura.
Ostrya Virginica.
2 to 3 ft. tr., 40c. each; $ 3 50 per 10.
Paulownia imperialis.
6 to 8 ft. tr., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.
Peach, Flowering. See Amygdalus.
Pecan Nut. See Carya.
Persimmon. See Diospyros.

**Phellodendron Amurense.**
5 to 6 ft. tr., staked, $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10.

" **Regeliana.**
7 to 8 ft. tr., $1 50 each.

**Photinia villosa.**
3 to 5 ft. tr., 50c. each; $4 00 per 10.
6 to 8 ft. tr., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10.

**Plane Tree.** See Platanus.

**Planera cuspidata.**
10 to 12 ft. tr., $1 50 each.

" **Kiaki (Zelkova acuminata).**
7 to 10 ft., $1 75 each.

**Platanus orientalis.**
7 to 9 ft. tr., 1¼ to 1½ in diam., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10; $50 00 per 100.
9 to 10 ft. tr., 1¾ to 2 in. diam., $1 75 each; $16 00 per 10; $140 00 per 100.
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. diam., bushy to the ground, $2 00 each; $15 00 per 10; $100 00 per 100
11 to 12 ft., 2 to 2¼ in. diam., $2 25 each; $20 00 per 10.
12 to 14 ft., 2¼ to 2½ in. diam., grown wide apart, fine specimens, $4 00 each; $35 00 per 10; $300 00 per 100.

" **occidentalis.**
4 to 6 ft. tr., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $20 00 per 100

**Poplar.** See Populus.

**Populus alba.**
6 to 8 ft. tr., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.

" **var. Bolleana.**
10 to 12 ft. tr., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal., $1 00 each; $7 50 to 10; $60 00 per 100.

" **angulata.**
10 ft. tr., 1½ to 1¾ in. diam., $1 00 each.

" **balsamifera.**
6 to 7 ft. tr., 75c. each.

" **fastigiata.**
8 to 10 ft. tr., 1¼ to 1½ in. diam., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10; $60 00 per 100.
12 to 14 ft. tr., 2 to 2¼ in. cal., heavy, $1 50 each; $10 00 per 10; $80 00 per 100.

" **monilifera.**
12 to 15 ft. tr., 2½ to 2¾ in. cal., $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10; $80 00 per 100.

" **var. pendula.**
1-year heads, $1 00 each; $9 00 per 10.
6 to 7 ft., 3-year heads, $1 75 each.

" **var. Van Geerti.**
5 to 6 ft. tr., 50c. each: $4 00 per 10.

**Pseudo-larix Kaempferi.**
3 to 3½ ft., pot-grown, nice speci., $1 75 each; $15 00 per 10.

**Ptelea trifoliata.**
5 to 8 ft., staked, $1 00 each; $6 00 per 10; $50 00 per 100,

" **var. aurea.**
3 to 4 ft. tr., staked, $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10; $50 00 per 100.

**Pterostyrax hispidum.**
3 to 4 ft. tr., $1 00 each.

**Pyrus aucuparia.**
6 to 8 ft. tr., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10; $30 00 per 100.

" **var. pendula.**

" **baccata.**
2½ ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.

" **coronaria.**
3 to 4 ft. tr., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.

" **Ioensis, Bechtel's Double Flowering.**
2½ to 3 ft. tr., 75c. each; $6 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100.

**Pyrus Malus flexilis.**
5 to 6 ft., 75c. each; $6 00 per 10.

" **var. floribunda.**
3 to 4 ft. tr., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.

" **var. Parkmani.**
2½ to 4 ft., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.

" **var. praecox.**
4 to 5 ft., $1 00 each.

" **var. spectabilis.**
3 to 4 ft., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.

" **var. Toringo.**
3 to 4 ft., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.

" **salicifolia argentea.**
2 to 2½ ft., 40c. each.

**Quercus alba.**
5 to 8 ft., $1 50 each.

" **Banisteri.**
3 to 4 ft., 75c. each.

" **bicolor.**
9 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. diam., $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10. $100 00 per 100.
9 to 10 ft., 2 to 2¼ in. specimens, $2 00 to $3 50 each; $17 50 per 10; $150 00 per 100.
10 to 12 ft., low-branched specimens. $4 00 each.

" **castanea.**
10 to 12 ft., $2 00 each.

" **Cerris.**
5 to 7 ft., $1 50 each; $10 00 per 10; $75 00 per 100
10 to 12 ft., 2¼ to 2½ in. diam., $2 00 each; $15 00 per 10; $125 00 per 100.

" **coccinea.**
5 to 6 ft., $1 00 each; $8 00 per 10; $70 00 per 100.
7 to 9 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in., $1 25 each; $10 00 per 10; $90 00 per 100.
9 to 10 ft., $1 75 each: $15 00 per 10; $125 00 per 100.
Specimens, 2½ to 2¾ in diam., $2 50 and $3 50 each.

" **imbricaria.**
10 to 12 ft., $1 50 to $2 50 each.

" **macrocarpa.**
6 to 7 ft., 1 to 1¼ in. diam., $1 00 each; $9 00 per 10.
8 to 9 ft., $1 50 each.

" **nigra.**
5 to 7 ft., $1 50 each; $10 00 per 10.

" **obtusiloba.**
6 to 8 ft., $1 50 each.
8 to 10 ft., $2 00 each.

" **olivaeformis.**
8 to 10 ft., $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10.
12 ft., spec., $2 50 each.

" **palustris.**
5 to 6 ft., 75c. each; $6 00 per 10; $50 00 per 100.
6 to 7 ft., low-branched specimens, $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10.
8 to 9 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. diam., $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10; $100 00 per 100.
8 to 10 ft., low-branched, $2 50 each; $20 00 per 10.
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2¼ in., $2 25 each; $20 00 per 10; $150 00 per 100
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 2¾ in. diam., $3 00 each.

" **palustri-imbricaria.**
6 to 8 ft., $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10.

" **Phellos.**
6 to 7 ft., $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10; $100 00 per 100.

" **Prinus.**
5 to 7 ft., $1 00 each; $8 50 per 10; $75 00 per 100.

**Quercus Robur.**
6 to 8 ft., $1 25 each; $10 00 per 10.
9 to 10 ft., $2 00 each.

" **var. concordia.**
2 to 3 ft., $1 50 each.

" **var. fastigiata viridis.**
4 to 5 ft., $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10.

" **rubra.**
6 to 8 ft., $1 25 each; $10 00 per 10; $90 00 per 100.
9 to 10 ft, 1¾ to 2 in. diam., $1 75 each; $15 00 per 10; $130 00 per 100.
10 to 13 ft., 2¼ to 3 in., $2 00 to $3 00 each.
Heavy specimens, $4 00 each.

" **Texana.**
9 to 10 ft., 1¾ to 2 in. diam., $1 75 each; $15 00 per 10.
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2¼ in., $2 25 each; $20 00 per 10; $150 00 per 100.

" **tinctoria.**
8 to 10 ft., 1¾ to 2 in. diam., $1 75 each; $15 00 per 10.
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2¼ in., $2 50 each; $20 00 per 10.
We pride ourselves on the strength and vigor of our oaks particularly. They give evidence of a good root system and care.

**Robinia Pseud-acacia.**
5 to 7 ft., 75c. each; $4 00 per 10.

" **viscosa.**
4 to 6 ft., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.

**Salisburia adiantifolia.**
5 to 6 ft., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100.
9 to 10 ft., 1¼ in. diam., $1 25 each; $8 00 per 10; $65 00 per 100.
9 to 10 ft., bushy specimens, 1½ to 2 in., $2 00 and $2 50 each.
Female, 5 to 6 ft., $1 00.

**Salix alba.**
5 to 6 ft., bushy specimens, $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10.

" **aurea pendula.**
6 to 8 ft., staked speci., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10; $40 00 per 100.

" **Babylonica.**
6 to 8 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in., 75c. each.
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. diam., fine specimens, perfectly straight, $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10.

" **caprea pendula.**
2-year heads, 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.

" **Japonica.**
6 to 7 ft., $1 00 each.

" **pentandra.**
4 to 5 ft., staked, 75c. each; $4 00 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
6 ft., bushy, $1 00 each; $6 00 per 10; $40 00 per 100.
10 ft., bushy, $2 00 each.

" **rosmarinifolia.**
6 ft., $1 25 each.

" **vitellina.**
4 to 5 ft., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10.
4 to 5 ft., bushy, 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.

" **var. Britzensis.**
4 to 5 ft., fine, bushy specimens, staked, 75c. each; $6 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100.

**Sassafras officinale.** (Laurus Sassafras.)
3 to 4 ft., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.

**Sapindus marginatus.**
3 to 4 ft., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.

**Shellbark.** See Carya.

**Sophora Japonica.**
4 to 5 ft., stocky, $1 50 each.

**Spice Bush.** See Lindera.

**Styrax Obassia.**
3 to 4 ft., $1 50 each.

**Sweet Gum.** See Liquidambar.

" **Bay.** See Magnolia.

**Sycamore.** See Platanus.

" **Maple.** See Acer.

**Taxodium distichum.**
7 to 9 ft., spec., $1 50 to $2 50 each.

**Tilia Americana.**
7 to 9 ft., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10.
9 to 10 ft., $1 50 each.

" **Europaea.**
6 to 7 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. diam., $1 25 each; $8 00 per 10; $50 00 per 100.
10 ft., 2½ in., $3 00.

" **var. argentea.**
8 to 9 ft., $1 50 each.

" **var. laciniata rubra.**
4 to 6 ft., $1 00 each.

" **var. platyphylla.**
7 to 8 ft., $1 00 each; $6 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100.
12 ft., bushy spec., $2 50 to $4 00 each.

**Tree of Heaven.** See Ailanthus.

**Tulip.** See Liriodendron.

**Ulmus alata.**
8 to 10 ft., $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10.

" **Americana.**
8 to 10 ft., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10; $35 00 per 100.
12 to 14 ft., $1 50 each; $13 50 per 10.
Specimens, 2 to 2¾ in. diam., $2 00 to $5 00 each.

" **var. pendula.**
9 to 10 ft., $2 00 each.

" **campestris.**
7 to 8 ft., $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10.
Specimens, 12 to 15 ft., $2 50 each.

" **crassifolia.**
3 to 4 ft., $1 00 each.

" **fulva.**
5 to 6 ft., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10.

" **Huntingdon.**
7 to 9 ft., $1 25 each; $7 50 per 10.

" **latifolia.**
2 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.

" **montana pendula.**
Strong, 1-year heads, $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10.
Large specimens, $2 50 and $3 50 each.

" **var. purpurea.**
8 to 9 ft., light, $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10.

" **parvifolia.**
6 to 8 ft., $1 50 each.

" **racemosa.**
8 to 12 ft., $1 50 each.

**Umbrella Tree.** See Magnolia.

**Varnish Tree.** See Koelreuteria.

**Walnut.** See Juglans.

**Willow.** See Salix.

**Yellow Wood.** See Cladrastis.

**Zizyphus vulgaris.**
1 ft., 50c. each.

# Price List of Deciduous Shrubs

We pride ourselves on the good development of our shrubs. They are invariably as strong and bushy as their kind will permit. Some are unusually fine under our aggressive treatment, with frequent transplanting and pruning.

**Abelia rupestris.**
12 in., from 3-in. pots, 50c. each.

**Almond, Flowering.** See Amygdalus

**Alnus serrulata.**
3 to 4 ft., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $20 00 per 100.

**Althaea.** See Hibiscus.

**Amelanchier Botryapium.**
3 to 4 ft., 75c. each.

" **var. alnifolia.**
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $3 00 per 10.

" **nana.**
12 to 18 in., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.

" **vulgaris.**
12 to 18 in., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.

**Amorpha canescens.**
18 in., 35c. each; $1 75 per 10; $12 00 per 100.

" **fruticosa.**
4 to 5 ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
6 ft., heavy, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $20 00 per 100.

**Amygdalus nana.** Pink or white.
2 ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10.

**Andromeda ligustrina.**
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $3 00 per 10; $25 00 per 100.

" **Mariana.**
12 to 18 in., 35c. each; $2 25 per 10; $20 00 per 100.

" **racemosa.**
1 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.

**Azalea amoena.** See Evergreens.

" **calendulacea.**
1 ft., 50c. each.

" **mollis.** Red or Yellow.
18 in., 75c. each; $6 00 per 10; $50 00 per 100.

" **nudiflora.**
1 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.

" **Pontica.** Various colors.
18 to 24 in., $1 25 each; $10 00 per 10; $90 00 per 100.

**Baccharis halimifolia.**
2 ft., 25c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
3 to 3½ ft., bushy, 50c. each; $3 00 per 10.

**Berberis concinna.**
2 ft., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10.

" **Fremonti.**
6 to 10 in., $1 00 each.

" **Sieboldii.**
2 ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10.

" **Sinensis.**
2 ft., 50 cents each.

" **Thunbergii.**
12 to 18 in. tr., 25c. each; $1 75 per 10; $12 50 per 100.
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $3 00 per 10; $20 00 per 100.

" **vulgaris.**
2 ft., bushy, 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
3 to 4 ft., heavy, 75c. each; $ 5 00 per 10.

**Berberis vulgaris purpurea.**
18 to 24 in., bushy, 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $15 00 per 100.

**Buddleia curviflora.**
4 to 5 ft., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10.

" **intermedia.**
4 to 5 ft., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10.

" **variabilis.**
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
5 ft., bushy, 75c. each; $4 00 per 10.

**Callicarpa Japonica.**
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.

" **purpurea.**
18 to 24 in., 35c. each.

**Calycanthus laevigatus.**
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.

" **occidentalis.**
1 ft., 25c. each.

**Caragana arborescens.**
2½ to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 50 per 100.
4 to 6 ft., heavy specimens, $3 00 to $6 00 each.

" **var. pendula.**
4 ft., 75c. each; $6 50 per 10.

**Caryopteris Mastacanthus.**
18 to 24 in., bushy, 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.

**Cassia Marylandica.**
4 to 5 ft., 35c. each; $1 50 per 10.

**Ceanothus Americanus.**
2 ft., heavy, 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $18 00 per 100.

**Cephalanthus occidentalis.**
2½ ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
4 to 4½ ft., bushy, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.

**Chaste Shrub.** See Vitex.

**Chionanthus Virginica.**
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
4 to 5 ft., very bushy specimens, grown wide apart, $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10.

**Choke Berry.** See Pyrus.

**Clerodendron foetidum (Bungei).**
1 ft., 75c. each.

" **trichotomum.**
4 to 5 ft., $1 00 each.

**Clethra alnifolia.**
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $20 00 per 100.

**Colutea arborescens.**
3 to 4 ft., 35c. each; $1 50 per 10.

**Comptonia asplenifolia.**
2 ft., heavy, 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $15 00 per 100

**Cornus alba (stolonifera).**
2 to 3 ft., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.

" **alternifolia.**
3 to 4 ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10.
4 to 5 ft., bushy, $1 00 each.

Cornus Baileyi.
12 to 18 in., 50c. each.
" glabrata.
2 ft., 25c. each; $2 00 per 10.
5 to 6 ft., 75c. each; $4 00 per 10.
" macrophylla (brachypoda).
5 to 6 ft., $1 00 each.
" Mas.
3½ to 4 ft., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $18 00 per 100.
" var. variegata.
4 to 5 ft., $1 25 each.
" paniculata.
2½ to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 25 per 10.
" pubescens.
12 to 18 in., 25c. each; $2 00 per 10.
6 to 7 ft., $1 00 each.
" sanguinea.
3 to 4 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
" var. variegata.
12 to 18 in., 35c. each; $3 00 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
" sericea.
3 to 3½ ft , 35c. each ; $1 75 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
4 ft., bushy, 75c. each; $4 00 per 10.
" stricta.
12 to 18 in., 25c. each; $2 00 per 10.
4 to 5 ft., $1 00 each.

Corylopsis pauciflora.
18 to 24 in., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.

Corylus Americana.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.
" Avellana.
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100
" var. laciniata.
18 to 24 in , 50c. each.
" var. purpurea.
2 to 3 ft , 35c. each; $3 00 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
" rostrata.
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each.
" Filberts. Named varieties.
5 to 7 ft., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10; $30 00 per 100.

Crataegus coccinea.
4 to 5 ft., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.
5 to 6 ft., $1 50 each; $10 00 per 10.
" cordata.
3 to 4 ft., 50c. each; $4 50 per 10; $40 00 per 100.
4 to 6 ft., $1 00 each.
" Crus-galli.
2½ to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
5 to 6 ft., very heavy and bushy, $1 00 each: $7 50 per 10.
" mollis.
3 to 5 ft., 50c each.
" oxyacantha.
8 to 12 in., 25c. each; $1 00 per 10.
2 to 3 ft., bushy, 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100
3 to 4 ft., bushy, 75c. each; $5 00 per 10; $30 00 per 100.

Currant, Flowering. See Ribes.

Cydonia. See Pyrus Japonica.

Cytisus elongatus.
3 ft., 50c. each.

Daphne Mezereum album.
12 to 18 in., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100

Desmodium Japonicum (podocarpum).
2-year, from 4-in. pots, 35c. each; $3 00 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
4 year tr., 50c. each; $4 00 per 10.
" penduliflorum (Lespedeza Sieboldi).
From 4-in. pots, 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $20 00 per 100.

Deutzia candidissima.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $1 50 per 10; $10 00 per 100.
" var. plena.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
4 ft., 50c. each.
" crenata.
1 to 2 ft., 35c. each.
4 ft., heavy, 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
" var. Double Pink.
4 ft., heavy, 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
" var. Double White.
12 to 18 in., 35c. each ; $2 50 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
3 to 4 ft., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
" Fortunei.
12 to 18 in., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
3 to 3½ ft., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
" gracilis.
1 ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
" Lemoinei.
12 to 18 in. 25c. each; $2 50 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
" Pride of Rochester.
12 to 18 in., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
" rosea plena.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
" scabra.
2 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.
3½ to 4 ft , 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
" Sieboldiana.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each.
" Watereri.
3 to 4 ft., heavy, 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
" Wellsii.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10.
2 to 2½ ft., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10.

Diervilla. See, also, Weigela.
" sessilifolia.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
" trifida.
1 ft., 35c. each.

Dirca palustris.
1 ft., 35c. each.

Dogwood. See Cornus.

Elaeagnus angustifolia.
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $1 75 per 10.
" longipes.
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each.
" parvifolia.
5 to 6 ft., bushy, 75c. each; $4 00 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
" pungens.
18 to 24 in., 50c. each.
" Simoni.
2 to 3 ft., 75c. each.
" umbellata (Female).
4 to 6 ft., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $20 00 per 100.

Euonymus. See, also, Evergreens and Vines.
" alatus.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each

Euonymus Americanus.
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.
" Bungeanus.
4 to 5 ft., 50c. each.
" Europaeus.
3 to 4 ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $18 00 per 100.
" var. albus.
2½ to 3 ft., 50c. each.
" Hamiltonianus.
2½ to 3 ft., 50c. each.
Exochorda grandiflora.
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
3 to 4 ft., bushy, 75c. each; $4 00 per 10; $30 00 per 100.
Filbert. See Corylus.
Fontanesia phyllyrioides.
18 in., 35c. each.
Forsythia Fortunei.
2 ft., 35c. each; $1 75 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
3 to 4 ft., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.
4 to 5 ft., 75c. each.
" intermedia.
3 to 4 ft., heavy, 50c. each.
" suspensa.
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
" viridissima.
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
3 to 4 ft., heavy, 50c. each; $4 00 per 10; $30 00 per 100.
" var. variegata.
2 to 3 ft., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10.
Fringe, Purple. See Rhus cotinus.
" White. See Chionanthus.
Genista Scoparia.
3 ft., from pots, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.
Golden Bell. See Forsythia.
Halesia diptera.
5 to 6 ft., 75c. each.
" tetraptera.
4 to 5 ft., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $18 00 per 100.
6 to 8 ft., heavy, $1 00 each; $6 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100.
Halimodendron argenteum.
12 to 18 in., from pots, 35c. each.
Hamamelis Japonica.
10 to 15 in., 35c. each.
" Virginiana.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.
5 to 6 ft., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.
Hibiscus Syriacus. Named varieties as below, except where specially priced.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
Anemonaeflorus, Ardens, Atrorubens.
" var. bicolor.
6 to 7 ft., bushy specimens, $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10.
Camellaeflorus, Comte de Flandre, Duc de Brabant, Enchantress.
" var. Lady Stanley.
3 to 4 ft., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
Leopoldi, Paeoniflorus, Rubra plenus.
" var. variegatus.
2 ft., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10.
" var. Single White (Totus albus).
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
Single Blue, Single Lilac, Single Pink.

Hippophoe rhamnoides.
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $1 75 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
Honeysuckle, Bush. See Lonicera.
Huckleberry. See Vaccinium.
Hydrangea arborescens.
2½ to 3 ft., heavy, 35c. each; $2 50 per 10.
" Hortensia (Japonica) caerulea.
8 to 12 in., 50c. each; $4 00 per 10.
" Hortensia Otaksa.
1 ft., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10.
" paniculata.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
3 to 5 ft., bushy, 75c. each.
" var. Early Flowering.
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
3 to 5 ft., 75c. each.
" var. acuminata.. Early Flowering.
2 to 2½ ft., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10
" var. grandiflora.
12 to 18 in., 25c. each; $1 50 per 10; $9 00 per 100.
2 to 3 ft, 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $15 00 per 100
" var. grandiflora. Tree Form.
3 to 4 ft., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
" quercifolia.
2½ to 3 ft., 50c. each.
" radiata.
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $18 00 per 100.
3 to 4 ft., bushy, 75c. each.
Hypericum Ascyron.
12 to 18 in., 35c. each; $1 75 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
" aureum.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
" prolificum.
3 to 4 ft., 50c. each; $2 50 per 10; $18 00 per 100.
Ilex (Prinos) verticillata.
2 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.
" (Prinos) verticillata. Berry-bearing.
18 to 24 in., 50c. each.
Indigofera Dosua.
12 to 18 in., 35c. each.
Indigo Shrub. See Amorpha.
Itea Virginica.
12 to 18 in., 35c. each; $3 00 per 10.
Jersey Tea. See Ceanothus.
Judas. See Cercis.
June Berry. See Amelanchier.
Kerria (Corchorus) Japonica. Single.
2 ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $15 00 per 100
" (Corchorus) Japonica. Double.
12 to 18 in., 25c. each; $2 00 per 10.
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 75 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
" var. variegata.
1 ft., $2 00 per 10.
Laburnum. See Cytisus, in Trees.
Lespedeza bicolor.
3 ft, 35c. each.
Ligustrum Chinense.
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $18 00 per 100.
" Ibota.
12 to 18 in., bushy, 25c. each; $1 50 per 10; $9 00 per 100.
3 ft., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10.

Ligustrum Japonicum.
3 ft., heavy, $1 00 each.
" myrtifolium (Massalongianum).
2 ft., 35c. each.
" ovalifolium (Californicum).
1 to 2 ft., 1 year, $4 00 per 100; $20 00 per 1000.
18 to 24 in. tr., very bushy, $8 00 per 100; $50 00 per 1000.
2 to 2½ ft., 2 year, bushy, $6 00 per 100; $40 00 per 1000.
2 to 2½ ft. tr , heavy, $10 00 per 100; $60 00 per 1000.
3 to 4 ft., bushy, $2 50 per 10; $15 00 per 100; $80 00 per 1000.
4 to 5 ft., heavy, 35c. each; $3 00 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
5 to 8 ft., 75c. to $1 00 each.
" ovalifolium. Tree Form.
Very bushy, sheared heads, 6 to 7 ft., $2 00 each; $15 00 per 10; $125 00 per 100.
" Regeliana.
12 to 15 in., bushy, 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $10 00 per 100.
" tricolor.
4 to 5 ft., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.
" vulgare.
1 to 2 ft., 1 year, $5 00 per 100; $25 00 per 1000.
18 to 24 in. tr., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.
" var. variegatum.
1 ft., 35c. each.

Lilac. See Syringa.

Limonia trifoliata.
2 to 3 ft., seed., 25c. each; $1 50 per 10; $8 00 per 100.
3 ft. tr., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10.

Lonicera bella albida.
3 to 3½ ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.
" fragrantissima.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.
" Morrowi.
2 ft., 25c. each.
3 to 3½ ft., 35c. each; $3 00 per 10.
" orientalis.
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.
" Phylomelae.
3 to 5 ft., 50c. each.
" punicea.
2 ft., 35c. each.
" Ruprechtiana.
2½ to 3 ft., 35c. each; $3 00 per 10.
" Sibirica.
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10.
" Standishii.
2½ to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10.
" Tatarica. Red.
2½ ft., 35c. each; $1 75 per 10.
" Tatarica. Yellow.
1 to 2 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.
" var. grandiflora.
18 to 24 in., 25c. each; $1 50 per 10; $10 00 per 100.
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $3 00 per 10.
3 ft., 50c. each; $4 00 per 10.

Mespilus. See Amelanchier.

Mist Bush. See Rhus Cotinus.

Mock Orange. See Philadelphus.

Myrica cerifera.
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.
3 to 4 ft., 50c. each.

Neviusia Alabamensis.
12 to 18 in., 35c. each; $3 00 per 10.

Orange, Hardy. See Limonia.
" Osage. See Maclura.

Paeonia Mouton. See Herbaceous Plants.

Paliurus aculeatus.
3 to 4 ft., 50c. each.

Pepper Bush. See Clethra.

Philadelphus coronarius.
2 to 2½ ft., 25c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
3 to 4 ft., heavy, 50c. each; $3 00 per 10.
" var. aureus.
1 ft., heavy, 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
" var. nanus.
18 in., bushy, 35c. each; $1 75 per 10; $12 00 per 10.
" var. semi-plenus.
2½ to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10
" Columbianus.
2 to 3 ft., 25c. each; $1 50 per 10.
" Gordonianus.
4 to 5 ft , 50c. each; $4 00 per 10.
" grandiflorus.
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
5 ft., heavy, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.
" Lemoinei erectus.
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
" var. hybrida.
2 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.
" roseus florus plenus.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each.
" specissima
18 to 24 in., 25c., each; $1 50 per 10.
" Zeyheri.
2 to 2½ ft., 25c. each; $1 50 per 10; $12 50 per 100.
4 to 5 ft., heavy, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.

Potentilla fruticosa.
12 to 18 in., 35c. each; $1 50 per 10.

Prinos verticillatus. See Ilex.

Prunus maritima.
3 ft., 35c. each.
" Pissardi.
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $18 00 per 100.
" triloba.
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10.

Punica granatum album.
3 ft., 75c. each.

Pyrus arbutifolia.
3 ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
" Japonica (Cydonia Japonica).
1½ to 2 ft., 25c. each; $1 25 per 10; $10 00 per 100.
2 to 3 ft , bushy, 35c. each; $2 50 per 10.
" var. cardinalis.
18 to 24 in., bushy, 35c. each; $2 50 per 10.
" var. Maulei.
1 to 2 ft., 35c. each.
" var. nivalis.
1 to 2 ft., 35c. each.
" var. rosea alba.
2 to 2½ ft., bushy, 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
" melanocarpa.
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $18 00 per 100.

Rhamnus Caroliniana.
6 to 7 ft., $1 00 each; $6 50 per 10.

**Rhamnus cathartica.**
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
4 to 5 ft., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $20 00 per 100.

" **Frangula.**
2½ to 3 ft., 35c. each; $1 75 per 10; $12 50 per 100.

**Rhodotypos kerrioides.**
3 ft., bushy, 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
4 ft., heavy, 50c. each; $4 00 per 10; $25 00 per 100.

**Rhus aromatica.**
12 to 18 in., 25c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 50 per 100.

" **copallina.**
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
3 to 4 ft., heavy, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $30 00 per 100.

" **Cotinus.**
2 to 2½ ft., 25c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
4 to 5 ft., heavy, 75c. each; $4 00 per 10.

" **glabra.**
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $1 50 per 10; $12 00 per 100.

" **var. laciniata.**
12 to 18 in., 25c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
2 to 2½ ft., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10.

" **Osbeckii (semi-alata).**
6 to 7 ft., $1 50 each.

" **typhina.**
5 to 6 ft., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
10 to 12 ft., heavy, $1 00 each.

**Ribes alpinum.**
12 to 18 in., 35c. each.

" **aureum.**
12 to 18 in., 25c. each; $2 00 per 10.
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $18 00 per 100.

" **cynobasta.**
12 to 18 in., bushy, 35c. each; $2 00 per 100.

" **floridum.**
3 ft , 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
4 to 5 ft., heavy, 50c. each, $3 00 per 10.

" **Gordonianum.**
2 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.

" **nigrum.**
4 ft., 35c. each.

**Rosa Ayreshirea.**
18 to 24 in., 25c. each.

" **Baltimore Belle.**
Strong plants, from 5-in. pots, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.

" **Blanc de Corbet.**
3 to 4 ft., from pots, $1 00 each.

" **blanda.**
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.

" **Carolina.**
3 ft., 35c. each; $1 50 per 10; $12 00 per 100.

" **cinnamomea.**
2 ft., 35c. each.

" **Crimson Rambler.**
From 4-in. pots, 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
Heavy plants, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
Very large plants, 7-in. pots, for spring and summer delivery, $1 00 each; $7.50 per 10; $50 00 per 100.
Tree form, from 7-in. pots, $2 50 each. Spring delivery.

" **Dawson.**
50c. each; $4 00 per 10.

" **Evergreen Gem.**
From 4-in., pots, 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $25 00 per 100.

" **Gardenia.**
From 3-in. pots, 35c. each; $2 50 per 10.

**Rosa Harrisoni.**
1 ft., 50c. each.

" **Hermosa.**
From 6-in. pots, 50c. each; $4 00 per 10.

" **Jersey Beauty.**
From 4-in. pots, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $20 00 per 100
From 5-in. pots, 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.

" **Lord Penzance.**
50c. each.

" **Madame Plantier.**
From 5-in. pots, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.

" **Manda's Triumph.**
From 3-in. pots; 35c. each; $2 50 per 10.

" **multiflora.**
3 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.

" **Persian Yellow.**
3 ft., 50c. each.

" **Pink Roamer.**
From 5-in. pots, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
From 7-in. pots, heavy, $1 00 each.

" **Prairie Queen.**
5-in. pots, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $30 00 per 100.

" **rubiginosa.**
35c. each.

" **rubrifolia.**
12 to 18 in., 35c. each; $1 75 per 10.

" **rugosa.**
2 to 3 ft., bushy, 35c. each; $ 2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
4 to 5 ft., bushy, 75c. each.

" **var. alba.**
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
3 to 3½ ft., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.

" **setigera.**
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $10 00 per 100.
4 to 5 ft., heavy, 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $20 00 per 100.

" **Universal Favorite.**
From 5-in. pots, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.

" **White Rambler.**
3 to 4 ft., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.

" **Wichuraiana.**
50c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.

" **Yellow Rambler.**
From 4-in. pots, 35c. each; $3 00 per 10; $20 00 per 100.

**Rose of Sharon.** See Hibiscus.

**Rubus fruticosus.**
2 ft., 35c. each.

" **laciniatus.**
18 to 24 in., 25c. each; $2 00 per 10.

" **odoratus.**
2 to 3 ft., 25c. each; $1 50 per 10; $10 00 per 100.
4 to 5 ft., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10.

" **phaenicolasius.**
2 ft., 35c. each.

" **vitifolius.**
2 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.

**Sambucus Canadensis.**
3 to 4 ft., 35c. each; $1 75 per 10; $10 00 per 100.

" **var. aurea.**
2 ft., 25c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
4 to 5 ft., very heavy, 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.

" **var. laciniata.**
2 to 3 ft , 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.

Sambucus nigra.
3 to 3½ ft., 35c. each; $1 75 per 10; $10 00 per 100.
4 to 5 ft., heavy, 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
" pubens.
3 to 4 ft., 35c. each: $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
4 to 5 ft., heavy, 75c. each; $6 00 per 10.
" White Berried.
3 ft., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.
Sea Buckthorn. See Hippophœ.
Sheepberry. See Viburnum prunifolium.
Shrub, Sweet. See Calycanthus.
Siberian Pea. See Caragana.
Silver Bell. See Halesia.
Silver Thorn. See Elæagnus.
Smoke Tree. See Rhus Cotinus.
Snowball. See Viburnum, Opulus sterilis and plicatum.
Snowberry. See Symphoricarpos.
Snowdrop Tree. See Halesia.
Spice Bush. See Laurus Benzoin.
Spiraea argentea.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.
" arguta.
2 to 2½ ft., bushy, 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
3 to 3½ ft., heavy, 50c. each; $3 00 per 10.
" Billardii.
2 to 2½ ft., bushy, 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
3 to 4 ft., heavy, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.
" Bumalda.
2 to 2½ ft., very bushy, 35c. each; $3 00 per 10.
" var. Anthony Waterer.
8 to 12 in., bushy, 25c. each; $1 50 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
" callosa.
18 to 24 in., 25c. each; $1 50 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
4 ft., heavy, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.
" var. alba.
2 to 3 ft., heavy, 35c. each; $3 00 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
" var. superba.
2 to 3 ft., heavy roots, 25c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
2 ft., fine, bushy specimens, 35c. each; $3 50 per 10
" carpinifolia.
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $1 75 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
4 to 5 ft., heavy, 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
" Douglasii.
12 to 18 in., 25c. each; $2 00 per 10.
2 to 3 ft , 50c. each.
" var. rosea.
1 to 2 ft., 35c. each; $1 75 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
" Indica.
5 ft., heavy, 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.
" opulifolia.
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $1 75 per 10; $10 00 per 100.
5 to 6 ft., heavy, 75c. each; $4 00 per 10.
" var. Tree Form.
5 ft., 1-year heads, $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10.
" var. aurea.
2 to 2½ ft., 25c. each; $1 50 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
5 ft., 75c. each.
" prunifolia.
3 to 4 ft., 75c. each.
18 in., 25c. each; $2 00 per 10.
" var. fl. pl.
2½ to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $20 00 per 100.

Spiraea Reevesii.
3 to 4 ft., heavy, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
2½ to 3 ft., bushy, 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
" var. fl. pl.
2½ to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10.
3 to 4 ft., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.
" Regeliana.
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
4 to 5 ft., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
" rotundifolia.
2 to 3 ft., heavy, 35c. each; $3 00 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
" salicifolia.
3 ft , heavy, 35c. each; $3 00 per 10.
4 to 5 ft., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10: $20 00 per 100.
" sorbifolia.
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each (heavy); $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
" Thunbergii.
2 to 2½ ft., 50c. each.
1 ft., bushy, 35c. each; $1 75 per 10; $10 00 per 100.
" tomentosa.
18 in., 25c. each; $1 75 per 10; $10 00 per 100.
" Van Houttei.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $3 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
2½ to 3 ft., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
3 to 4 ft., heavy, 75c each; $5 00 per 10.
Staphylea Bumalda.
3 ft., 35c. each.
" Colchica.
4 to 6 ft., bushy, 50c. each; $3 00 per 10.
" trifolia.
3 to 4 ft., heavy, 50c. each; $3 00 per 10.
4 to 5 ft., heavy, 75c. each.
Stephanandra flexuosa.
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
3 ft., very bushy, 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $18 00 per 100.
St. John's Wort. See Hypericum.
Stuartia Virginica.
12 to 18 in , 35c. each.
Styrax Japonica.
3 to 4 ft., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10.
Sumach. See Rhus.
Sweet Fern. See Comptonia.
Symphoricarpos racemosus.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $1 75 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
2 to 3 ft., bushy, 50c. each; $3 00 per 10.
" vulgaris.
2 to 2½ ft., heavy, 35c. each; $1 75 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
2½ to 3 ft., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10.
" var. variegatus.
2 ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10.
Syringa Emodi.
2 to 3 ft., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10.
3 to 5 ft., 75c. each.
" Japonica.
5 to 6 ft., 75c. each.
" Josikaea.
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $3 00 per 10.
" Pekinensis pendula.
6 to 8 ft., fine, large heads, $2 00 each; $17 50 per 10.
" Persica.
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft., heavy, 50c. each.

Syringa Persica alba.
1 to 2 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
" Rothomagensis.
3 to 5 ft., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
" villosa. See Emodi.
" vulgaris.
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
3 to 4 ft., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
" var. alba.
2 to 3 ft , 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
3 to 4 ft., 75c. each; $6 00 per 10.
" var. Charles X.
2 to 3 ft., 50c. each.
" var. Mad. Casimir Perier.
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $3 00 per 10.
" var. Mad. Lemoine.
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $3 00 per 10.
" var. Marie Legraye.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $3 00 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
" var. plena.
3 to 4 ft , 75c. each.
" var. rubra insignis.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $3 00 per 10.
5 to 7 ft., $1 00 each.

Syringa (Mock Orange). See Philadelphus.

Tamarix Africana.
4 to 5 ft., 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
" Gallica.
3 to 4 ft., 35c. each.
6 to 7 ft., 75c. each.
" Indica.
3 to 4 ft., 35c. each; $1 75 per 10; $10 00 per 100.
" Japonica plumosa.
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
" Odessana.
2½ to 3 ft., 35c. each; $1 75 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
" tetrandra purpurea.
18 in , 35c. each; $1 75 per 10; $10 00 per 100.

Vaccinium corymbosum.
2 to 3 ft., heavy, 35c. each; $3 00 per 10.

Verbena Shrub. See Caryopteris.

Viburnum acerifolium.
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.
" cassinoides.
1 ft , 35c. each.
" cotinifolium.
2 to 3 ft , 35c. each; $3 00 per 10.
" dentatum.
2½ to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.
5 to 6 ft., very heavy, 75c. each; $4 00 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
" Lantana.
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 50 per 100.
5 to 6 ft., $1 00 each.
" macrocephalum.
12 to 15 in., 35c. each.
" molle.
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
4 to 5 ft , heavy, 50c. each; $3 00 per 10.

Viburnum nudum.
2 ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10.
" Opulus (Oxycoccos).
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.
" var. nanum.
Bushy clumps, 10 to 12 in., 35c. each: $1 75 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
" var. sterilis.
2½ to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
4 to 5 ft., 75c. each; $4 00 per 10.
" phlebotrychium.
4 to 5 ft., 50c. each.
" plicatum.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
3 ft., bushy, 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
" var. rotundifolium.
18 to 24 in., 35c each.
" prunifolium.
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.
" Sieboldi.
3 to 3½ ft., 35c. each; $3 00 per 10.
" tomentosum.
2½ to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100
3½ to 4 ft., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.

Vitex Agnus-castus. Blue.
4 to 5 ft., bushy, 50c each; $3 00 per 10; $20 00 per 100
" var. alba.
2½ ft., 35c. each.
" var. caerulea. Lilac.
2½ to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10.
" incisa.
4 to 5 ft , 35c. each

Weigela Abel-Carriere.
12 to 18 in., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10.
" amabilis.
3 ft., 35c. each.
" var. variegata.
18 to 24 in., very bushy, 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
2 to 3 ft., heavy, 50c. each.
" arborea versicolor.
3 to 4 ft., heavy, 50c. each; $3 00 per 10, $20 00 per 100.
" candida.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.
3 ft., 50c. each.
" Eva Rathke.
2 to 2½ ft., 35c. each; $3 00 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
" floribunda.
3 ft , 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.
" Groenewegenii.
3 to 4 ft., bushy, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.
" rosea.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $3 00 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
2½ to 3 ft , 50c. each.

Xanthoceras sorbifolia.
2 ft., from 7-in. pots, 75c. each; $6 00 per 10; $50 00 per 100.

Zanthorhiza apiifolia.
1 ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10.

# Price List of Evergreens

Everything quoted represents thrifty, specimen stock,—not large in some cases, but superior to larger, ill-formed stock occasionally met with. Wherever desirable, they have been root-pruned and sheared.

**Abies alba.**
12 to 18 in., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.

" **Alcockiana (Ajanensis).**
2½ to 3 ft., $1 75 each.

" **Amorika.**
4 ft., $2 50 each.

" **Canadensis.**
2 to 3 ft., bushy, 75c. each; $7 50 per 10; $60 00 per 100.
4 to 5 ft., bushy, $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10.

" **Douglasii.**
18 to 24 in , 75c. each; $4 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100.
3 ft., $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10.

" **Engelmanni.**
2 to 2½ ft., $2 00 each.

" **excelsa.**
2 to 3 ft., 50c. each.
4 to 5 ft., $1 50 each.

" **var. aurea.**
4 to 5 ft., $3 50 each.

" **var. inverta.**
3 ft., $2 00 each.

" **var. pyramidalis**
3 to 4 ft., $2 00 each; $17 50 per 10.
5 ft , $3 00 each.

" **var. Remonti.**
2 ft., $1 50 each; $15 00 per 10.

" **var. Wales Weeping.**
3 to 4 ft., $2 00 each; $20 00 per 10.
4 to 5 ft., $3 00 each; $25 00 per 10.

" **monstrosa.**
3 to 4 ft., $2 00 each.

" **orientalis.**
2 to 3 ft., $2 00 each; $17 50 per 10.

" **polita.**
3 to 4 ft., $2 50 each; $22 50 per 10.

" **pungens.**
2 to 2½ ft., from tubs, $5 00 each: $50 00 per 10.

" **pygmea.**
1 ft , $1 00 each.

**Andromeda calyculata.**
18 to 24 in., 35c. each.

" **floribunda.**
10 to 12 in., 75c each.

" **Japonica.**
10 to 12 in., 75c. each; $7 00 per 10.

**Arbor-Vitae.** See Thuja.

**Arctostaphylos uva-ursi.**
6 in., 35c. each.

**Azalea amoena.**
Fine, bushy plants, from 5-in. pots, 50c. each; $4 50 per 10; $35 00 per 100.

**Biota orientalis.**
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $3 00 per 10.

" **var. elegantissima.**
Very nice, transplanted stock, 18 to 24 in., 75c. each; $6 00 per 10.

**Biota orientalis nana aurea.**
18 in., $1 00 each; $9 00 per 10.

**Buxus arborescens.**
2½ to 3 ft., very bushy clumps, $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10; $60 00 per 100.

" **decussata.**
2½ ft , $2 00 each.

" **flava marginata.**
2 to 2½ ft., $2 00 each.

" **Handsworthi.**
2 to 2½ ft., $2 00 each.

" **Japonica rotundifolia.**
18 in., very bushy, $1 25 each; $12 50 per 10; $100 00 per 100.

" **myrtifolia.**
2 to 2½ ft., $1 75 each.

" **sempervirens.**
4 to 5 in., $5 00 per 100; $50 00 per 1000.
6 to 10 in., very bushy, $18 00 per 100.
10 to 12 in., very bushy, $20 00 per 100.
18 to 24 in , heavy, 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $25 00 per 100.

**Calluna vulgaris.**
6 in., from pots, 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $20 00 per 100.

**Cedar.** See Juniperus.

**Cedrus Atlantica glauca.**
2 to 2½ ft., from pots, $1 75 each; $17 50 per 10.

" **Deodara.**
2½ to 3 ft., $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10.

**Cryptomeria Japonica.**
18 to 24 in., 75c. each.

**Cupressus Lawsoniana.**
5 ft , from pots, $2 50 each; $25 00 per 10.

" **var. Allumii.**
2 to 2½ ft., from pots, $2 00 each; $17 50 per 10.

" **var. stricta viridis.**
3½ ft., $2 50 each; $20 00 per 10.

**Cypress.** See Cupressus,—also Taxodium, in Trees.

**Daphne Cneorum.**
From pots, 35c. each; $3 00 per 10; $25 00 per 10.

**Erica stricta.**
6 in. from pots, 35c. each; $3 00 per 10; $25 00 per 100.

" **vagans capitata.**
12 to 18 in., from pots, 50c. each; $4 00 per 10; $30 00 per 100.

**Euonymus Sieboldianus.**
12 to 18 in., 50c. each.
2 to 3 ft , $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10.

" See also Shrubs and Vines.

**Fir.** See Picea.

**Heath.** See Calluna and Erica.

**Hemlock.** See Abies Canadensis.

**Juniperus argentea variegata.**
2 to 3 ft., $2 00 each.

" **communis.**
18 to 24 in , 50c. each; $4 00 per 10.

" **var. aurea.**
8 to 12 in., broad, 75c. each; $6 00 per 10; $50 00 per 100

Juniperus Hibernica.
2 ft., fine, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $30 00 per 100.
" Neoboriensis.
3 to 4 ft. specimens, $2 50 each.
" pendula.
12 to 18 in , 75c. each.
" prostrata.
18 to 24. in., 50c. each; $4 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100.
" Sabina.
10 to 12 in., broad, 35c. each.
" stricta.
10 to 12 in., 35c. each; $3 00 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
" Suecica compacta.
6 to 8 in., heavy, 35c. each; $3 00 per 10.
" Virginiana.
2 to 2½ ft., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.
" Waukegan.
18 to 24 in., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.

Kalmia latifolia.
12 to 18 in., 75c. each; $7 00 per 10; $60 00 per 100.

Magnolia grandiflora.
12 to 18 in., from pots, $1 00 each.
18 to 24 in., from pots, $1 50 each.
2 to 2½ ft., from pots, $2 00 each.

Picea balsamea.
12 to 18 in., 35c. each.
" Cephalonica.
3 to 4 ft., $2 00 each.
" concolor.
5 ft., from tubs, beautiful specimens, $5 00 and $6 00 each.
" Nordmanniana.
2½ to 3 ft specimens, $2 50 each; $22 50 per 10.
" numidica.
18 to 24 in., $1 25 each.
" pectinata.
18 to 24 in., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.

Pinus Austriaca.
18 to 24 in., very bushy, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.
2½ to 3 ft., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.
" Cembra.
2½ to 3 ft., $1 50 each; $15 00 per 10.
" Mugho.
18 in., broad, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.
" Strobus.
3 to 3½ ft., $1 00 each.
" sylvestris.
2 to 2½ ft., very bushy, 75c. each; $6 00 per 10.
4 to 5 ft., $1 50 each; $12 50 per 10.
5 to 6 ft., $2 00 each; $17 50 per 10.

Prinos glaber.
1 ft , 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.

Retinispora filifera.
3 to 3½ ft., $2 50 each: $15 00 per 10.
" var. aurea.
12 to 18 in , $1 00 each; $10 00 per 10.
" obtusa compacta.
12 to 18 in., 50c each; $3 50 per 10.
" var. nana aurea.
18 to 24 in , from pots, $1 25 each; $10 00 per 10.
" pisifera aurea.
3 ft., $1 50 each; $15 00 per 10.
4 to 5 ft., $2 50 each.

Retinispora plumosa.
2 to 3 ft., $1 00 each; $10 00 per 10.
" var. argentea.
2½ ft., $1 00 each; $10 00 per 10.
" var. aurea.
18 to 24 in , 50c. each; $4 00 per 10.
2 ft., sheared, $1 00 each.
3 ft., sheared, $2 50 each.
" squarrosa.
12 to 18 in., sheared, 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.
2½ to 3 ft., sheared, $2 00 each; $15 00 per 10.

## RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS.

Blandyanum. Rosy-crimson.
B. W. Elliott. Deep rose, dark spots.
Congestum elegans.
Everestianum. Rosy-lilac.
Giganteum. Good red.
Grandiflorum.
J. M. Brooks. Fine red, golden eye.
John Walter. Rich crimson.
Lady Armstrong. Pale rose, much spotted.
Purpureum elegans. Rich purple.
Perspicuum. Clear white.
Queen. Fine white.
Sir T. Seabright. Rich purple, brightened with bronze.
Thos. J. Clutton. White.
12 to 18 in., bushy, $1 00 each; $10 00 per 10.
18 to 24 in., bushy, $1 50 each; $13 50 per 10.
2 to 2½ ft., $1 75 each; $15 00 per 10; $70 00 for 50.
2½ to 3 ft., selected specimens, $2 00; $3 00 and $5 00 each.
In ordering, it may be advisable to name others that may be substituted. The varieties cannot all be kept in full supply throughout the season.

Rhododendron maximum. Clumps.
3 to 5 ft., bushy, $2 50 each; $20 00 per 10; $75 00 for 50.
Special prices quoted for carload.
" punctatum.
12 to 18 in., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10.

Sciadopitys verticillata.
2 to 2½ ft., from tubs, $5 00 each.

Spruce. See Abies.

Taxus baccata.
2½ ft., $2 00 each.
" var. Hibernica.
2½ to 3 ft., $2 00 each: $17 50 per 10.
" var. Hibernica aurea marginata.
2 to 2½ ft., from pots, $2 00 each; $17 50 per 10.

Thuja occidentalis filifolia.
2 ft., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.
" var. globosa.
8 to 10 in., bushy, 35c. each; $3 50 per 10; $30 00 per 100.
" var. Hoveyi.
12 to 15 in., bushy, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $30 00 per 100.
" var. Little Gem.
8 to 10 in., broad, 50c. each; $4 00 per 10.
" var. Meehani.
2 ft., $1 00 each; $7 50 per 10.
" var. pumila.
1 ft., 35c. each; $3 50 per 10; $30 00 per 100.
" var. pyramidalis.
2½ to 3 ft., 50c. each; $4 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100.

Thuja occidentalis spiralis.
2 to 2½ ft., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.
" var. Victoria.
12 to 18 in., 50c. each; $4 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100.
" Sibirica.
12 to 15 in., bushy, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $30 00 per 100.
Ulex Europaea.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each.

Yew. See Taxus.
Yucca angustifolia.
2 year, 35c. each.
" filamentosa.
4 year, 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
5 year, 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.
" var. pendulifolia.
4 year, 75c. each; $4 00 per 10; $25 00 per 100.

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# Price List of Vines and Climbers

Invariably, vines are desired to produce quick foliage effects of shade or rustic beauty. A young and weak vine may recover the transplanting to make a fair growth, but it will not meet the expectations; neither will an old, uncared-for plant.

Our vines receive a special course of attention. Many we grow in pots, staking them and shifting them as needed, till a magnificent root system and thrifty tops are secured.

Every plant sent out is extra strong of its kind, and well calculated to satisfy the most particular needs of our patrons.

Actinidia arguta.
Strong plants from 5-in. pots, 75c. each; $5 00 per 10; $35 00 per 100.
Akebia quinata.
2 to 3 feet, 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
Ampelopsis bipinnata.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $3 00 per 10.
" Veitchii.
Heavy plants, 5-in. pots, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
" Virginica (quinquefolia).
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $12 00 per 100.
Heavy plants from 5-in. pots, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
" var. Engelmanni.
2 to 3 ft, 50c. each; $3 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
Aristolochia Sipho.
Very heavy plants from 7-in. pots, $1 50 each; $10 00 per 10; $75 00 per 100.
" tomentosa.
From 4-in. pots, 50c. each; $4 00 per 10.
Berchemia volubilis.
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each.
Bignonia capreolata.
5-in. pots, 50c. each.
" grandiflora.
5-in. pots, 75c. each; $5 00 per 10.
" radicans.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $1.75 per 10; $9 00 per 100.
Strong plants, 5-in. pots, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
" Thunbergii.
12 to 18 in., 50c. each.
Celastrus articulatus.
18 to 24 in., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $10 00 per 100.
5-in. pots, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.
" punctatus.
3 ft., 35c. each.

Celastrus scandens.
From 5-in. pots, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.
Clematis (Large-flowered Hybrids).
Bangholme Belle, Duchess of Edinburg, Gypsy Queen, Jackmanni, Lanuginosa Belisaire, Star of India.
50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
" coccinea.
4-in. pots, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.
Strong plants, 7-in. pots, $1 00 each.
" Flammula.
3-in. pots, 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $20 00 per 100.
" paniculata.
3-in pots, 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
5-in. pots, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
7-in. pots, very heavy, $1 00 each; $6 50 per 10; $50 00 per 100.
" Virginiana.
2 ft., 35c. each.
" Vitalba.
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $1 75 per 10.
" Viticella.
4 in. pots, 35c. each; $2 50 per 10.
" var. Kermesina.
Strong plants, 7-in pots, $1 00 each.
Decumaria barbara.
2-in. pots, 35c. each; $3 00 per 10.
Dioscorea Batatas.
2-year, 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.
Dolichos Japonicus.
Large roots, 5 and 6 in. pots, 75c. each; $5 00 per 10; $50 00 per 100.
Dutchman's Pipe. See Aristolochia.
Euonymus radicans.
1 ft, 25c. each; $1 50 per 10; $10 00 per 100.
Broad-leaved, 1 to 2 ft., 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.
" var. variegatus.
1 ft., 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.

**Gelsemium sempervirens.**
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $20 00 per 100.

**Glycine.** See Wistaria.

**Hedera Helix.**
Heavy plants, 5-in. pots, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.
4-in. pots, 35c. each; $2 50 per 10; $18 00 per 100.

" **var. Tree Form.**
2 to 2½ ft., bushy specimens from tubs, $2 50 each; $25 00 per 10.

" **var. Tree Form. Yellow Fruited.**
6 to 8 in., from pots, 35c. each; $2 00 per 10.

" **var. Tree Form. Latimaculata.**
6 in., from pots, 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.

**Honeysuckle.** See Lonicera.

**Hydrangea scandens.**
3 to 6 in., from pots, 35c. each; $3 00 per 10.

**Ivy, English.** See Hedera.

**Ivy, Japanese or Boston.** See Ampelopsis Veitchii.

**Jasminum nudiflorum.**
Strong plants, 5-in. pots, 50c. each; $4 00 per 10.

" **officinale.**
5-in. pots, 50c. each; $4 00 per 10; $30 00 per 100.

**Kudzu Vine.** See Dolichos.

**Lonicera brachypoda.**
12 to 18 in., strong, 35c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.

" **var. aurea reticulata.**
12 to 18 in., strong, 25c. each; $1 50 per 10; $10 00 per 100.
Strong, 5-in. pots, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.

" **Halleana.**
12 to 18 in., strong, 35c. each; $1 75 per 10; $10 00 per 100.
2 to 3 ft, bushy, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.

" **Sinensis.**
12 to 18 in, strong, 35c. each; $2 00 per 10, $15 00 per 100.
5 in. pots, heavy, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.

**Lycium Chinense.**
2½ to 3 ft, 35c. each; $1 75 per 10; $9 00 per 100.

**Menispermum Canadense.**
12 to 18 in., 35c. each; $1 75 per 10; $12 00 per 100.

**Passiflora incarnata.** See Herbaceous Plants.

**Periploca Graeca.**
5-in. pots. 50c. each.

**Roses.** See Shrubs.

**Staff Vine.** See Celastrus.

**Trumpet Creeper.** See Bignonia.

**Virginia Creeper.** See Ampelopsis Virginica.

**Vitis aestivalis.**
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each.

" **cordifolia.**
18 to 24 in., 35c. each.

" **heterophylla variegata.**
5 in. pots, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.

" **Labrusca.**
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each.

" **riparia.**
12 to 18 in., 35c. each.

**Wistaria frutescens.**
2 to 3 ft., 35c. each.

" **magnifica.**
5-in. pots, 50c. each.

" **multijuga alba.**
2 to 3 ft., 75c. each; $5 00 per 10

" **Sinensis.**
2 to 3 ft, 50c. each; $3 50 per 10.

" **var. alba.**
Strong plants, 4 and 5 in. pots, 50c. each, $3 50 per 10; $25 00 per 100.

" **var. plena.**
18 to 24 in., 75c. each.

**Woodbine.** See Lonicera.

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# RARE PLANTS

The ever-increasing love for horticulture and the deeper knowledge of its details, which are yearly becoming more general, make the following question quite a common one with us:—

"Cannot you send me a plant of a kind that every back yard or garden does not contain? I want something different. I have a good collection of plants, but wish to have a specimen or two just a trifle out of the ordinary."

Very likely we can suggest plants from our stock which will suit you exactly. It often happens that we have some treasures in our nurseries which are not listed in our general catalogue for the reason that the stock is not extensive enough to permit it. Again, they may be catalogued, but are so little known that the botanical name and description have but little significance. Tell us your desire and we will see what we can offer.

# Price List of Hedge Plants

## EVERGREENS.

**Arbor-vitae, American Pyramidal.**
2 to 2½ ft tr., $30 00 per 100.

**Spruce, Hemlock.**
2 to 3 ft. tr., bushy, $60 00 per 100.

" **Norway.**
2 to 3 ft., $25 00 per 100.

## DECIDUOUS.

**Althaea.**
2 to 2½ ft. tr., $15 00 per 100.

**Barberry, Purple-leaved.**
12 to 18 in , seed., $8 00 per 100; $60 00 per 1000
8 to 12 in tr., $12 00 per 100.

" **Thunberg.**
12 to 15 in. tr., $12 50 per 100; $100 00 per 1000.
2 to 2½ ft tr., bushy, $20 00 per 100.

**Beech, European.**
3 to 4 ft. tr., $50 00 per 100.

**Buckthorn.**
2 to 3 ft. tr., $15 00 per 100.
4 to 5 ft. tr., $20 00 per 100.

**Hawthorn, Cockspur.**
18 to 24 in., seed., $8 00 per 100.
2 to 2½ ft. tr , bushy, $12 00 per 100; $100 00 per 1000.

" **English.**
1 ft. tr., $9 00 per 100.
2 to 3 ft. tr., bushy, $12 00 per 100.

**Hornbeam, American.**
1 to 2 ft. tr., $12 00 per 100.

**Locust, Honey.**
2 year, seed., $1 50 per 100; $8 00 per 1000.

**Osage Orange.**
1 year, $1 25 per 100; $4 00 per 1000.
2 year, $2 50 per 100; $8 00 per 1000.
4 ft. tr., bushy, $12 00 per 100; $90 00 per 1000.

**Privet, Californian.**
1 to 2 ft., 1 year, $4 00 per 100; $20 00 per 1000.
2 to 2½ ft., 2 year, bushy, $6 00 per 100; $40 00 per 1000.
18 to 24 in. tr., bushy, $8 00 per 100; $50 00 per 1000.
2 to 2½ ft. tr., heavy, $10 00 per 100; $60 00 per 1000.
3 to 4 ft. tr., bushy, $15 00 per 100; $80 00 per 1000.
4 to 5 ft. tr., heavy, $20 00 per 100.

" **Common.**
1 to 2 ft., 1 year, $5 00 per 100; $25 00 per 1000.

" **Ibota.**
18 to 24 in. tr., bushy, $9 00 per 100.

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# Price List of Fruit Trees, Small Fruits and Nuts

**Apples.**
50c. each. Extra-sized trees, heavy trunks, bushy tops, $1 00, $1 50 and $2 00 each.

" **Crab.**
50c. and 75c. each.

**Apricots.**
50c. each; heavy 75c. each.

**Asparagus.**
2 year roots, $1 25 per 100; $8 00 per 1000.

**Blackberries.**
Strong canes, 75c. per 10; $5 00 per 100.

**Cherries.**
50c. each; extra size, $1 00 and $1 50 each.

" **sour.**
75c. each; extra size, $1 00 and $1 25.

**Currants.**
$1 00 per 10; $10 00 per 100; extra-sized 4-yr. plants $2 50 per 10.

**Gooseberries, Columbus.**
25c. each; $2 00 per 10.

" **Downing.**
$1 50 per 10; $10 00 per 100; 4-year old, $2 50 per 10.

" **Red Jacket.**
25c. each; $2 00 per 10.

" **Smith's Improved.**
$1 50 per 10; $10 00 per 100.

**Grapes.**
25c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.

" **Campbell's Early.**
35c. each; $3 00 per 10.

**Peaches.**
One-year old, 25c. each; $2 00 per 10; $15 00 per 100.
Two year old, 50c. each; $4 00 per 10; $25 00 per 100.

**Pears, Standard.**
75c. each; extra-sized, stout trunks and bushy tops, $1 00 and $1 50.

" **Dwarf.**
50c. each; 75c. extra-sized.

**Plums, European.**
75c. each; extra sized trees, stout trunks, bushy tops, $1 00 and $1 50 each.

" **Japanese.**
75c. each; extra-sized trees, $1 00 and $1 50.

**Quince.**
50c. each; extra sized, 75c. and $1 00.

**Raspberries.**
Strong canes, $1 00 per 10; $6 00 per 100.

## STRAWBERRIES.—Pot-grown.

**Beder Wood.**
50c. per doz ; $3 00 per 100.

**Brandywine.**
75c. per doz.; $3 50 per 100.

**Gandy.**
50c. per doz.; $3 00 per 100.

**Clyde.**
75c. per doz.; $3 50 per 100.

**Marshall.**
75c. per doz.; $3 50 per 100.

**McKinley.**
75c. per doz.; $4 00 per 100.

**Nick Ohmer.**
$1 00 per doz.; $4 00 per 100.

**Sharpless.**
50c. per doz.; $3 00 per 100.

Runners of any of the above, $1 00 per 100; $8 00 per 1000.

# PRICE LIST OF

# Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

## Old-fashioned Garden Flowers, Rock Garden Plants, Hardy Ferns and Grasses

Our prices are not lower than those quoted by many other firms; but the quality of the stock is unsurpassed as a whole.

We do not send out tiny, weak plants that have to struggle for existence, but strong young stock that will make a reasonably good display the first year. We know what our patrons want and we aim to give it. It is less costly to us to handle larger quantities so we can make low quotations (for best quality) in the following lots:

**25 plants in any assortment priced at the 10 rate of each. 100 plants any assortment at the 100 rate of each. 100 plants our assortment, at prices to suit the choice or variety desired: $8 co to $20.00. 500 plants our selection at $12.00 per 100. 1000 plants our selection at $100 00 per 1000.**

Our selections are made with care to please the purchaser. Nothing undesirable will be included. Disappointment is almost unknown in connection with our stock under fair conditions. We are always glad to advise as to the best selections.

| | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Achillea Eupatorium | $ 35 | | |
| " Millefolium rubra | 25 | $1 50 | $12 00 |
| " Ptarmica plena, "The Pearl" | 25 | 1 25 | 9 00 |
| " taygetea | 25 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| " tomeutosa | 25 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| Aconitum Fischeri | 35 | 3 50 | 25 00 |
| " Napellus | 25 | 2 25 | 17 50 |
| " uncinatum | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Actinomeris helianthoides | 25 | 1 30 | |
| Adonis vernalis | 30 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Ægopodium Podagraria variegata | 30 | 2 00 | |
| Agave Virginica | 30 | 2 50 | |
| Agrostemma corouaria | 25 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| " " alba | 25 | 1 00 | 9 00 |
| Ajuga genevensis | 25 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| " reptans | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Allium seuescens | 15 | 50 | 4 00 |
| " Tataricum (odorum) | 20 | 75 | 6 00 |
| Alyssum argenteum | 30 | 2 00 | 17 50 |
| " saxatile compacta | 25 | 1 75 | 12 50 |
| Amsonia salicifolia | 25 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| Anemone Japouica alba | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| " " Brilliant | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| " " elegantissima | 50 | 4 00 | |
| " " Mont Rose | 50 | 4 00 | |
| " " Queen Charlotte | 35 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| " " rosea | 25 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| " " Whirlwind | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Our Japanese Anemones have had special care, and were never larger nor stronger. | | | |
| " Pennsylvanica | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| " sylvestris | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| " " grandiflora | 40 | 3 00 | |
| " Virginiana | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Anthemis Kelwayi | 30 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| " nobilis | 25 | 2 00 | 17 50 |

| | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anthemis tinctoria | $ 25 | $1 75 | $15 00 |
| " " pallida | 35 | 2 00 | 17 50 |
| Anthericum liliastrum | 30 | 2 25 | 15 00 |
| Apios tuberosa | 25 | 1 50 | 13 50 |
| Aquilegia alpina | 30 | 2 00 | 16 00 |
| " caerulea (True) | 30 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| " "Californiau hybrids" | 35 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| " Canadeuse | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| " chrysantha | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| " flabellata naua alba | 30 | 2 50 | 18 00 |
| Magnificent plants of the latter | | | |
| " Helenæ | 35 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| " vulgaris | 25 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| Arabis albida | 25 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| " alpiua crispa | 40 | 3 00 | |
| Armeria alpina | 25 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| " maritima alba | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| " spleudens | 30 | 2 50 | |
| Artemisia Abrotanum | 40 | | |
| " poutica | 15 | 60 | 3 50 |
| " Stelleriaua | 25 | 1 00 | 9 00 |
| Asclepias Hallii | 40 | 3 50 | |
| " rubra | 30 | 1 50 | 13 00 |
| " speciosa | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| " tuberosa | 30 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Aster alpinus | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| " amethystiuus | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| " Chapmanui | 25 | 1 75 | 16 00 |
| " graudiflorus | 35 | 2 50 | |
| " longifolius, "Lady Trevellyn" | 35 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| " Mackii | 40 | 3 00 | |
| " Novæ Angliæ | 25 | 1 50 | 9 00 |
| " " " rosea (supply small) | 40 | 3 00 | |
| " Novi Belgii, "Purity" | 35 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| " " " "Robert Parker" | 35 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| " " " "Top Sawyer" | 25 | 1 50 | 2 50 |

| | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aster oblongifolius | $ 30 | $2 00 | $18 00 |
| " pyramidalis hybridus | 30 | 1 75 | 12 50 |
| " pyrenaicus | 35 | 3 00 | |
| " Tataricus (heavy roots) | 25 | 1 00 | 6 00 |
| " Tradescanti | 30 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| Astragalus alopecuroides | 25 | | |
| Baptisia alba (supply limited) | 40 | 3 50 | 30 00 |
| " australis | 25 | 1 50 | 13 00 |
| " tinctoria | 30 | 1 75 | |
| Begonia Evansiana (only a few) | 50 | 3 50 | 30 00 |
| Belamcanda Chinensis | 20 | 60 | 3 50 |
| Bellis perennis | 20 | 1 00 | 5 00 |
| Betonica officinalis | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| " orientalis | 25 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| " rosea | 25 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| Bigilovia graveolens | 35 | | |
| Bocconia cordata | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Boltonia glastifolia | 25 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| " latisquama | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| Brunella grandiflora | 25 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| " " alba | 40 | 3 50 | |
| " vulgaris alba | 25 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| Callirhoe involucrata | 30 | 2 00 | 17 50 |
| Campanula alliariæfolia | 25 | 1 75 | 16 00 |
| " carpatica | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| " " alba | 25 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| " garganica | 30 | 2 00 | 17 50 |
| " glomerata | 30 | 2 00 | 16 00 |
| " grandis | 30 | 2 00 | 17 50 |
| " latifolia macrantha | 25 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| " Medium cæsia | 20 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| " Michauxiodes | 35 | 2 50 | |
| " mirabilis | 30 | 2 50 | 18 00 |
| " multiflora | 25 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| " persicifolia | 25 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| " " Backhousii | 30 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| " pyramidalis | 35 | 2 50 | |
| " rotundifolia | 30 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| Centaurea amara | 25 | 1 75 | |
| " dealbata | 25 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| " declinata | 35 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| " macrocephala | 25 | 1 75 | 12 00 |
| " montana | 25 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| " nigra variegata | 30 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Cerastium tomentosum | 25 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| Chamælirium luteum | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Chelone barbata (see Pentstemon) | | | |
| " Lyoni | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| Chrysanthemums, hardy, assorted, named | 25 | 1 75 | 12 50 |

**Our Chrysanthemums always become big flowering plants the first year.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chrysopsis villosa | 30 | | |
| Cimicifuga racemosa | 25 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| Cirsium pannonicum | 25 | 1 00 | 7 50 |
| Clematis Davidiana (Fine, pot-grown plants) | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| " recta | 35 | 3 00 | |
| Convallaria majalis (strong, transplanted pips) | | | 3 50 |
| " majalis variegata | | | 5 00 |
| Coreopsis grandiflora | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| " lanceolata | 30 | 2 00 | 17 50 |
| " rosea | 20 | 80 | 6 50 |
| " senifolia | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| Coronilla varia | 25 | 1 25 | 11 00 |
| Crocus . . . . . 75c. per 100; $6 00 per 1000 | | | |
| Delphinium azureum | 30 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| " chinense | 25 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| " " alba | 30 | 1 75 | 15 00 |

| | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Delphinium elatum | $ 25 | $1 75 | $15 00 |
| " formosum | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| " hybridum fl. pl. | 60 | 4 00 | 35 00 |

**The finest lot of Delphiniums we ever offered.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dianthus barbatus | 25 | 1 50 | 8 00 |
| " cruentus | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| " fimbriatus | 30 | 1 75 | |
| " plumarius, "Her Majesty" | 30 | 2 00 | 17 00 |
| " " "Lord Lyons" | 35 | 2 50 | |
| " " "May" | 25 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| " " variabilis | 30 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Dicentra eximea | 30 | 2 00 | |
| " spectabilis (heavy roots, for forcing or planting) | 25 | 1 75 | 10 00 |
| Dictamnus Fraxinella | 35 | 2 50 | 22 50 |
| " " alba | 35 | 2 50 | 22 50 |
| Digitalis grandiflora | 40 | 3 50 | |
| " purpurea | 25 | 1 75 | 12 00 |
| " " alba | 30 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Dodecatheon Meadia | 30 | 2 00 | |
| Echinacea angustifolia | 35 | | |
| Echinops bannaticus | 25 | 1 25 | |
| Epimedium roseum | 25 | 2 25 | |
| Eranthis hyemalis | 15 | 50 | 2 00 |
| Erinus alpinus | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| Erigeron hybridus roseus | 35 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| " speciosus | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| Eryngium amethystinum | 25 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| " planum | 20 | 50 | 3 00 |
| Erythronium Americanum | 35 | 2 00 | 10 00 |
| Eupatorium ageratoides | 25 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| " cœlestinum | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| " purpureum | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| Euphorbia corollata | 25 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| Funkia cordifolia | 30 | 2 50 | |
| " Fortunei glauca | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| " Japonica | 25 | 2 00 | 17 50 |
| " lancifolia | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| " " marginata | 35 | 2 50 | |
| " ovata | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| " " marginata | 35 | 2 50 | |
| " Sieboldiana | 40 | | |
| " undulata variegata | 25 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| Gaillardia aristata grandiflora | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| " " " Hybrids | 30 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| " compacta | 35 | 2 50 | 18 00 |

**We have a superb supply of Gaillardias.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Galanthus nivalis . $1 00 per 100; $7 50 per 1000 | | | |
| Galium boreale | 30 | 2 00 | |
| Geranium maculatum | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| " pratense | 25 | 2 00 | |
| " Richardsoni alba | 40 | | |
| " sanguineum | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| Geum coccineum | 30 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| " triflorum | 35 | 2 50 | |
| Gillenia trifoliata | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| Gladiolus communis | 15 | 50 | 3 50 |
| Glaucium Fischeri | 35 | 3 00 | |
| Globularia trichosantha | 30 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| Gnaphalium Leontopodium | 35 | 2 00 | 12 00 |
| Gypsophila Bokejeka | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| " paniculata | 25 | 1 25 | 7 50 |
| Harpalium rigidum | 30 | 2 00 | 17 50 |
| Helleborus niger | 40 | 3 00 | |
| Helenium autumnale superbum | 25 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| " grandicephalum striatum | 30 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| " Hoopesii | 30 | 2 00 | |
| " pumilum | 30 | 2 00 | 18 00 |

| | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Helianthus decapetalus multiflorus plenus. | $ 25 | $1 50 | $12 50 |
| " doronocoides | 25 | 1 00 | 6 00 |
| " giganteus | 25 | 1 00 | 6 00 |
| " grosse-serratus | 25 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| " lætiflorus | 30 | 2 50 | |
| " Maximiliani | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| " mollis | 25 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| " orgyalis | 25 | 1 25 | 7 00 |
| " rigidus "Miss Mellish" | 35 | 2 50 | 15 00 |
| " scaber | 30 | | |
| Heliopsis laevis | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| " " Pitcheriana | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| Hemerocallis aurantiaca major | 75 | | |
| " Dumortieri "Sieboldi" | 25 | 1 75 | 12 50 |
| " flava | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| " fulva | 20 | 75 | 5 00 |
| " " fl. pl. (Kwanso) | 30 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| " " " " variegata | 40 | 3 50 | |
| " graminea | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| " rutilans | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| " Thunbergii | 30 | 2 50 | |
| Heuchera brizoides | 35 | 3 00 | |
| " villosa | 30 | 2 50 | |
| " Wheeleri | 35 | 3 00 | |
| Hibiscus coccinea | 40 | 3 50 | 25 00 |
| " grandiflora | 35 | 2 50 | 18 00 |
| " militaris (heavy roots) | 25 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| " moscheutos "Crimson Eye" | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| Hieracium stoloniferum | 15 | 75 | 3 00 |
| " umbrosum | 20 | 1 00 | 5 00 |
| Hollyhock double | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| " single | 25 | 1 25 | 9 00 |

Our hollyhocks are huge roots,—never were finer.

| | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hyacinthus candicans | 20 | 1 00 | 7 00 |
| Hydrophyllum Canadense | 30 | 2 00 | 17 50 |
| " Virginicum purpureum | 35 | | |
| Iberis semperflorens superba | 30 | 1 75 | 12 50 |
| " sempervirens | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| " Tenoreana | 25 | 1 50 | 14 00 |
| Inula Helenium | 25 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| Iris aphylla "Swettii" | 60 | 5 00 | 40 00 |
| " Ceugialti | 30 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| " cristata | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| " cuprea | 40 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| " florentina | 25 | 1 75 | 12 50 |
| " germanica,— distinct varieties named | 25 | 1 00 | 9 00 |
| " graminea | 25 | 1 75 | 12 00 |
| " lævigata (Kæmpferi) named (large roots) | 30 | 1 75 | 14 00 |
| " nana | 25 | 1 50 | 13 00 |
| " ochroleuca | 35 | 2 50 | 22 50 |
| " pallida Dalmatica | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| " " speciosa | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| " prismatica | 35 | 2 50 | |
| " pseud-acorus (heavy roots) | 25 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| " pumila (fine plants) | 20 | 1 25 | 7 00 |
| " Robinsoni | 40 | | |
| " Sibirica, blue | 30 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| " " orientale (large roots) | 25 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| " stenophylla | 40 | 3 50 | 3 00 |
| " tectorum | 50 | 4 00 | 35 00 |
| Jeffersonia diphylla | 35 | | |
| Lamium purpureum variegatum | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Lathyrus grandiflorus | 30 | 1 50 | 14 00 |
| " " alba | 35 | 3 00 | |
| Lavandula vera | 25 | 1 75 | 13 00 |
| Liatris scariosa | 25 | 2 00 | |
| " spicata | 25 | 2 00 | 12 00 |
| Lilium auratum | 25 | 2 00 | 12 00 |
| " candidum | 20 | 1 00 | 7 50 |

| | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lilium speciosum album | $ 20 | $1 50 | $12 00 |
| " " roseum | 20 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| " " rubrum | 20 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| " superbum | 20 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| " tigrinum | 20 | 1 75 | 10 00 |

We supply the largest lily bulbs obtainable.

| | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linum perenne (very strong roots) | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Lobelia fulgens "Queen Victoria" | 35 | 2 50 | 20 00 |
| " cardinalis | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| " syphilitica | 25 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| Lotus corniculatus | 30 | 2 00 | |
| Lupinus polyphyllus tricolor | 25 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| " " albus | 30 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| Lychnis chalcedonica | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| " " alba | 30 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| " diurna plena | 50 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| " Haageana | 25 | 1 75 | 12 00 |
| " Flos-cuculi | 25 | 1 75 | 12 00 |
| " Flos-Jovis | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| " viscaria splendens | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| Lysimachia atropurpurea | 25 | 1 50 | |
| " ciliata | 25 | 1 00 | 6 00 |
| " clethroides | 25 | 1 25 | 9 00 |
| " verticillata | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| " vulgaris | 25 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| Lythrum Salicaria | 25 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| " roseum superbum | 30 | 1 50 | 14 00 |
| Malva Alcea | 40 | 3 50 | |
| " officinalis | 25 | | |
| Mentha crispa | 25 | 1 50 | 13 00 |
| Monarda didyma | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| " fistulosa | 30 | 2 75 | 25 00 |
| " " alba | 35 | 3 00 | 20 00 |
| " mollis | 40 | | |
| " purpurea | 25 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| Montbretia crocosmiflora | 15 | 50 | 4 50 |
| Muscari botryoides | | 25 | 1 00 |
| Myosotis dissitiflora | 20 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| " palustris semperflorens | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| Narcissus Von Sion. Double Daffodil. Large bulbs | | 50 | 3 00 |
| " Emperor. Large, single Daffodil. Large bulbs | | 1 00 | 6 00 |
| " poeticus | | 25 | 1 00 |
| Nepeta Glechoma | 25 | 1 25 | 5 00 |
| " " variegata | 20 | 1 00 | 6 00 |
| Œnothera fruticosa | 30 | | |
| " Missouriensis | 30 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| " riparia | 30 | 2 00 | |
| " speciosa | 35 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| " Youngii | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| Opuntia Rafinesquii | 30 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| " " Greenii | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| Origanum vulgare | 25 | 1 50 | |
| Ornithogalum umbellatum | | 25 | 1 00 |
| Pæonia Moutan, named (2 and 3 years) | 75 | 6 00 | 50 00 |
| " " Rich, royal purple. Single. Huge plants | 2 50 | 20 00 | 150 00 |
| " officinalis | 50 | 4 00 | 30 00 |
| " " alba | 60 | 5 00 | 40 00 |
| " " rosea | 60 | 5 00 | 40 00 |
| " sinensis, fine, distinct named varieties | 50 | 3 50 | 25 00 |
| " unnamed seedlings | 35 | 3 00 | 25 00 |
| Pachysandra terminalis | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| " procumbens | 30 | 1 75 | 12 50 |
| Papaver nudicaule, white | 25 | 1 25 | 12 00 |
| " " yellow | 25 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| " Orientale, named | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| Passiflora incarnata (strong plants) | 35 | 2 00 | 18 00 |

| | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pentstemon acuminatus | $ 30 | $2 00 | $15 00 |
| " barbatus | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| " diffusus | 35 | 2 50 | |
| " Digitalis | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| " Hartwegii | 30 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Phlomis tuberosa | 25 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| Phlox amœna | 30 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| " decussata, most brilliant named varieties (strong plants) | 25 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| " maculata | 25 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| " subulata alba (very strong) | 25 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| " " "Gettysburg" | 32 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| " " rosea | 25 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| " " "Sadie" | 30 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| Physostegia denticulata | 25 | 1 25 | 9 00 |
| " Virginiana | 30 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| " " alba | 35 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| Platycodon grandiflora (fine roots) | 25 | 1 25 | 9 00 |
| " " fl. pl. | 30 | 1 50 | 13 00 |
| " Mariesii alba | 25 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| Polemonium reptans | 25 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| " Richardsoni | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| Potentilla hybrida, named | 40 | 3 00 | 20 00 |
| " rupestris | 20 | 1 00 | 9 00 |
| Polygonum cuspidatum | 30 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| Primula veris elatior cærulea | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| " suaveolens | 25 | 1 00 | 7 00 |
| Prunella grandiflora. (See Brunella) | | | |
| Psoralea sub-acaulis | 65 | 5 00 | |
| Pycnanthemum linifolium | 20 | 1 00 | 7 00 |
| Pyrethrum Balsamita | 25 | 1 75 | |
| " roseum | 25 | 1 00 | 7 50 |
| " " "Bridesmaid" | 35 | 3 50 | 30 00 |
| " uliginosum | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Rauunculus acris fl. pl. | 25 | 1 25 | 9 00 |
| Rhazya orientalis | 30 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Rudbeckia fulgida | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| " laciniata | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| " " "Golden Glow" | 25 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| " maxima | 30 | 2 00 | 12 50 |
| " Newmani (speciosa) | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| " subtomentosa | 40 | | |
| Ruta graveolens | 25 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| " patavina | 40 | | |
| Salvia argentea | 30 | 2 00 | |
| " azurea grandiflora | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| " glutinosa | 30 | | |
| " nutans | 25 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| " officinalis | 30 | | |
| Sanguinaria Canadensis | 30 | 2 50 | 10 00 |
| Santolina incana | 30 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Saxifraga crassifolia (Large plants) | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| " erosa | 30 | | |
| Scabiosa caucasica | 30 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| " lutea | 30 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Sedum album | 20 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| " Camtschaticum | 25 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| " Fabaria | 25 | 1 50 | 13 00 |
| " Hispanicum | 25 | 1 25 | 12 00 |
| " hybridum | 25 | 1 25 | 12 00 |
| " marginatum album | 40 | | |
| " Maximowiczii | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| " purpurascens | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| " purpureum | 25 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| " Rhodiola | 30 | | |
| " sexangulare | 15 | 1 00 | 6 00 |
| " Sieboldi | 25 | 2 00 | |
| " spectabilis | 30 | 2 00 | 18 00 |

| | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sedum Telephium | $ 20 | $1 00 | $6 00 |
| " sp. yellow | 15 | 75 | 6 00 |
| Sempervivum ruthenicum | 15 | 50 | 4 00 |
| " tectorum | 20 | 75 | 6 00 |
| " Verloti | 15 | 50 | 4 00 |
| Senecio Doria | 20 | 1 00 | 6 00 |
| Sidalcea candida | 35 | | |
| " malvæflora | 30 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| Silphium connatum | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| " laciniatum | 30 | 2 00 | |
| Solanum Dulcamara | 20 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| Solidago altissima | 30 | 2 00 | 10 00 |
| " Canadensis | 30 | 2 00 | 10 00 |
| " lanceolata | 25 | 2 00 | 8 00 |
| " nemoralis | 25 | 2 00 | 7 50 |
| " rigida | 30 | | |
| " sempervirens | 25 | 2 00 | 12 50 |
| " serotina | 25 | 1 75 | 10 00 |
| Spiræa Aruncus | 30 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| " astilboides | 30 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| " Filipendula fl. pl. | 25 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| " Japonica | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| " Kamtchatica | 35 | 2 50 | |
| " lobata (venusta) | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| " multiflora compacta | 25 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| " palmata elegans | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| " Ulmaria alba plena | 25 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| Stachys lanata | 20 | 75 | 6 00 |
| " latifolia | 25 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Stellaria Holostea | 25 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Stokesia cyanea | 30 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Symphytum asperrimum | 20 | 1 00 | |
| Tanacetum globiferum | 20 | 1 00 | |
| Thalictrum aquilegifolium | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| " dioicum | 30 | 2 00 | |
| " Fendleri | 25 | 1 50 | |
| " purpurascens | 25 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| Thermopsis Caroliniana | 25 | 1 25 | 9 00 |
| Thymus serpyllum | 25 | 1 00 | 9 00 |
| " " variegatus | 25 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| " vulgaris | 25 | 1 50 | |
| Tradescantia Virginica | 25 | 1 25 | 9 00 |
| " " alba | 25 | 1 50 | 11 00 |
| " " purpurea | 30 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| Trillium erectum | 20 | 1 00 | 5 00 |
| " grandiflorum album | 20 | 1 00 | 5 00 |
| Tritoma uvaria grandiflora. Heavy roots | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| " var. John Waterer. " " | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| Trollius Asiaticus | 25 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| " Japonicus | 25 | 1 50 | 12 50 |
| " " fl. pl. | 30 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| Valeriana Arizonica | 30 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| " dioica | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| " officinalis | 35 | | |
| Vernonia Baldwini | 25 | 1 00 | 8 00 |
| " Arkansana | 30 | | |
| " Jamesii (Lettermanni) | 35 | 2 50 | 22 50 |
| Veronica candida | 25 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| " circæoides | 20 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| " longifolia Hendersoni | 25 | | |
| " " subsessilis | 25 | 1 75 | 15 00 |
| " montana | 25 | 1 50 | 11 00 |
| " spicata nana | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| " Teucrium | 25 | 1 50 | 11 00 |
| " Virginica | 25 | 1 75 | |
| Vinca herbacea | 30 | 2 00 | 18 00 |
| " minor (30 00 per 1000) | 20 | 1 00 | 6 00 |
| " " alba | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |
| " " purpurea | 25 | 1 25 | 7 00 |

| | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Viola cucullata "Pink Gem" | $ 25 | $1 25 | $10 00 |
| " odorata. | 20 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| " " alba | 20 | 1 50 | 11 00 |
| Vitadenia triloba | 25 | 1 75 | |

## HARDY GRASSES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acorus Calamus variegatus | 25 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| Arundo Donax | 50 | 3 50 | 25 00 |
| " " variegata | 50 | 3 50 | 25 00 |
| Bambusa Metake | 50 | 4 00 | 30 00 |
| Calamagrostis stricta variegata | 25 | 1 00 | 6 00 |
| Elymus glauca | 30 | 2 50 | |
| Erianthus Ravennæ | 35 | 2 50 | 18 00 |
| Eulalia Japonica | 35 | 2 50 | 15 00 |
| " var. gracillima univittata | 35 | 2 50 | 18 00 |
| | extra, 50 to $1 00 each | | |
| " var. variegata (ex. size, 50 to $1 ea.) | 35 | 2 50 | 18 00 |
| " var. Zebrina | 35 | 2 50 | 15 00 |
| Pennisetum longistylum (annual) | 20 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| Phalaris arundinacea variegata | 25 | 1 00 | 6 00 |
| Uniola latifolia | 25 | 1 50 | 10 00 |

## HARDY FERNS

| | Each | Per 10 | Per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adiantum pedatum | | | |
| Aspidium acrostichoides | | | |
| " cristatum | | | |
| " marginale | | | |
| " spinulosum | | | |
| " Thelyptera | | | |
| Asplenium augustifolium | | | |
| Onoclea sensibilis | 25c | $1 50 | $10 00 |
| " Struthiopteris | | | |
| Osmunda cinnamomea | | | |
| " Claytoniana | | | |
| " regalis | | | |
| Polypodium hexagonopterum | | | |
| " vulgare | | | |
| Pteris aquilina | | | |

Assorted, $60 00 per 1000

## TENDER ROOTS AND BULBS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cannas. Separate colors, red or yellow shades, best large-flowered kinds | $1 50 | $ 8 00 |
| Dahlias. Best varieties, in separate colors | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| Gladiolus. Groff's famous new Gold Medal collection. Magnificent shades of color, well assorted | 2 50 | 15 00 |
| Gladiolus. Groff's Hybrid Seedlings. A very superior collection of assorted colors. Large bulbs | 50 | 3 50 |

# To Get the Choicest Perennials

You may want just a few perennials—twenty-five or a hundred—and feel at a loss what to choose amongst so many. Let us help you.

Here are a few good ones that we can recommend. All are not new, but they are just what every garden can use, and the group is especially suggestive because it will yield flowers from early spring till late fall.

If these do not attract you, let us suggest others.

**Japanese Columbine.** This is one of the best things we know of, both for flowers and foliage. It is the pride of our collection, and entirely new.

**Anemones, Japanese.** Plant a group or bed of these for best effect—or just a few may answer for cut-flower use, though their beauty for vases will induce you to get more eventually. Three colors.

**Gaillardia compacta.** New, and quite indispensable. Flowers constantly. Habit neat. Desirable for bordering beds or for special planting.

**Iris pumila** is a veritable Tom Thumb. Very interesting and showy as a border or in small clumps. Quite little known.

**Platycodon grandiflorum** blooms for months and brightens the flower garden just when 'tis needed. It is an aristocrat and always looks well. Blue and white flowers.

**Tritoma grandiflora** is the curious "Red-hot-poker plant." Such an odd, yet very useful thing. It shows off wherever located.

**Pink Gem Violet** is our little pet,—a hardy, pink-flowered violet was not known before we introduced it last year. Scatter a number in the foreground of your flower bed amongst the other things. They will reach every expectation.

**Phlox** and **Hollyhocks** are every-day names, but our plants are not every-day plants. Bright-colored Phlox such as were hardly known a couple of years ago; and Hollyhocks—huge plants that we never expected we could produce. Single and double, best shades of color.

We will carefully assort the above plants at the following rates:

25 strongest and best roots, $3.50 100 strongest and best roots, $12.00